The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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C.W. Daniels ≡ 1900. McCullagh College

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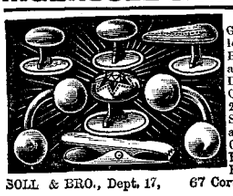

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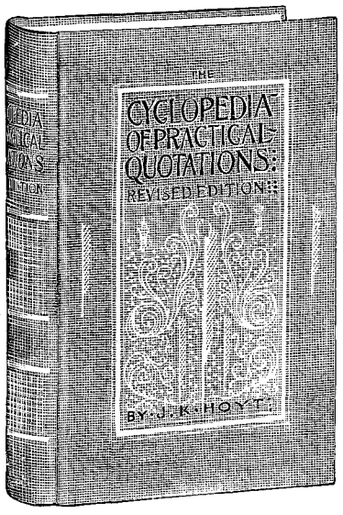

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE WARRING FILIPINOS.

SINCE the commencement of open hostilities between Filipinos and United States troops at Manila on February 4, press despatches (subject to censorship) show that repeated conflicts have occurred by day and by night at various points along the line of defense established and maintained around the city. On February 23 incendiary fires, started in different sections of Manila, destroyed much property and revealed another difficulty connected with the maintenance of United States authority in the Philippines. Meantime the announcement that Negros and Cebu, two of the important smaller islands, accept our authority, is considered evidence that Aguinaldo's declaration of war is not undividedly supported by the natives.

An interesting world-wide view of the war now on our hands is given in the "Foreign Topics" department of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Many of our newspapers are giving space to material calculated to disclose causes for the hostilities and throw light upon the character of Aguinaldo and the Filipinos in general. The correspondence showing our State Department's disavowal of Consul-General Pratt's relations with Aguinaldo (Mr. Pratt was recently recalled) was quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 28. The Springfield *Republican* takes up a number of further revelations contained in public document No. 62 which includes the text of the Peace Treaty, accompanying papers, secret correspondence, etc. We quote from an editorial, in part:

"It has been thoroughly established that the Filipinos prosecuted their war against the Spaniards with the substantial promise of the diplomatic agent of the United States at Singapore, Consul-General Pratt, that they should be treated by the United States like the Cubans. Were they of any use to the United States in overturning Spanish power at Manila? If they were, it would seem that the United States was in honor bound not to repudiate the pledges of its agents abroad so far as to annex permanently the Philippine archipelago. But there has been much disreputable attack upon the Filipinos by American annexationists in order to deprive them of the moral sympathy and support of the American people. For example, Aguinaldo has been painted as a mere bribe-taker. Let us see what light public document No. 62 throws upon that charge. It is known that Aguinaldo made a compact with Spain in December, 1897, according to which reforms were to be given to the Filipinos, while he and other insurgent leaders left the country with a large sum of money. The rest of the story—the true story—was told by Major-General Greene of the United States army in his report dated August 30, 1898, as follows:

"'Aguinaldo and his associates went to Hongkong and Singapore. A portion of the money, $400,000, was deposited in banks at Hongkong, and a lawsuit soon arose between Aguinaldo and one of his subordinate chiefs named Artacho, which is interesting on account of the very honorable position taken by Aguinaldo. Artacho sued for a division of the money among the insurgents according to rank. Aguinaldo claimed that the money was a trust fund, and was to remain on deposit until it was seen whether the Spaniards would carry out their promised reforms, and if they failed to do so, it was to be used to defray the expenses of a new insurrection. The suit was settled out of court by paying Artacho $5,000. No steps have been taken to introduce the reforms, more than 2,000 insurgents who had been deported to Fernando Po and other places are still in confinement, and Aguinaldo is now using the money to carry on the operations of the present insurrection.'

"Aguinaldo even refused money for his personal expenses from American officials, as appears in a statement by General Whittier (p. 499): 'Aguinaldo went to Cavite, under permission of Admiral Dewey, in reply to a telegram sent by Spencer Pratt, Esq., our consul-general at Singapore, who offered that chief money for his expenses. The offer was declined.' If Aguinaldo was a mere bribe-taker why did he refuse an extra dollar offered by the representative of the United States? The truth is that Aguinaldo used the money received from Spain, according to General Greene, as a 'trust fund' to supply the sinews of war in the continued insurrection against Spain. And the next fact to be proved is that the United States benefited enormously by that Spanish money, since the official papers show that the American occupation of Manila was very materially a result of the insurrection which Aguinaldo aroused and directed after his arrival at Cavite.

"General Merritt, who was there but six weeks, has claimed that the insurgents were of no aid to the United States troops in the taking of Manila, but his claim was obviously that of a general desirous to enhance his own military reputation. . . . What do the official reports say? In the first place, Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the United States forces at Cavite, in a letter to Aguinaldo, dated July 4, 1898, invited the Filipinos to 'cooperate' with the United States against Spain. Note the word 'cooperate' and consider what it must have implied to Aguinaldo. General Anderson wrote:

"'General: I have the honor to inform you that the United States of America, whose land forces I have the honor to command in this vicinity, being at war with the kingdom of Spain, has entire sympathy and most friendly sentiments for the native people of the Philippine islands. For these reasons I desire to have the most amicable relations with you and to have you and your people cooperate with us in the military operations against the Spanish forces.'

"Major-General Greene of the United States army afterward reported as follows concerning the value of the insurgent operations:

"'Between 2,000 and 3,000 Spanish native troops surrendered to it (Aguinaldo's army) during the months of June and July; it constantly annoyed and harassed the Spaniards in the trenches, keeping them up at night, and wearing them out with fatigue, and it invested Manila early in July so completely that all supplies were cut off and the inhabitants as well as the Spanish troops were forced to live on horse and buffalo meat, and the Chinese population on cats and dogs. It captured the water-works of Manila and cut off the water-supply, and if it had been in the dry season, would have inflicted great suffering on the inhabitants for lack of water. These results, it is true, were obtained against a dispirited army, containing a considerable number of native troops of doubtful loyalty. Yet from August, 1896, to April, 1897, they fought 25,000 of the best regular troops sent

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out from Spain, inflicting on them a loss of over 150 officers and 2,500 men killed and wounded, and they suffered still greater losses themselves.'

"As for General Greene, Merritt himself has testified to his great ability as a professional soldier, and has said also: 'He was out on the lines (at Manila) all the time and took a great deal of interest in investigating with the citizens and soldiers.' . . . . .

"General Whittier said, in answer to a question from Senator Frye [at Paris] whether the insurgents had been of material assistance to the Americans:

"'Very great. If the protocol had not been signed I think the Spanish at home would have insisted upon their army doing something. They dismissed Augustin because he was not disposed to fight, and I think if they had not had this experience of having been driven back into the city and the water cut off, so even that Jaudenes said he could not remove his noncombatants, the Government would have insisted on his making a fight, and he could have made a very good one, for his position was strong, if they had any fight in them at all. But every place had been taken from them by the Filipinos, who managed their advances and occupation of the country in an able manner.'

"Is not the proof overwhelming that the United States would not have taken Manila when it did had it not been for the Filipinos' insurrection, which was sustained largely by that Spanish money our imperialist press charges Aguinaldo with having taken as a personal bribe?"

Associated Press correspondence from Manila (dated January 13, and published here February 22) gives the text of General Otis's proclamation of January 4, in accordance with President McKinley's instructions (quoted in these columns, January 28). Then follows a translation of the proclamation of protest against our assumption of sovereignty from Aguinaldo, dated January 5. The Associated Press correspondent says:

"It will be seen that Aguinaldo claims that he was promised by various American officials that the independence of the Philippines would be recognized, presumably after peace relations were concluded.

"That these promises were made by the trio of United States consuls—Wildman of Hongkong, Spencer Pratt of Singapore, and Williams of Manila—there seems to be little doubt. How far such promises were made or under what authority would form a subject for inquiry by Congress. The meddling by Consul Wildman of Hongkong in the past and his continuance should call forth a strong reprimand, and his removal would not fail to be welcome to several officials whose actions have in a great measure been compromised by his conduct.

"The situation here is this: Aguinaldo and his crew resent the attempts of our troops to take possession of Iloilo, claiming it as their holding. The Malolos congress passed a resolution 'against annexation by the United States,' preferring war to the death and bitter end.

"Meanwhile the American and foreign residents here have been in a state of excitement for several days. Many of the officers' wives sought refuge on steamers, and the least sound of firing created a panic.

"General Otis has ordered a commission of three officers to confer with three of Aguinaldo's appointees. This commission, it is intended, will discuss propositions and consider proposals looking to some settlement of pending questions and endeavor to ascertain just what the Filipinos want.

"But in common with Oriental nations these Filipinos do a great deal of empty talking, and their tongues are longer than their arms. Pacification would be accomplished by appointing Aguinaldo and his chief men to positions, judicial or otherwise, under the supervision of Americans.

"But one fact is certain, a strong man is needed as governor here; one who would leave minor and petty details to the care of subordinates, and devote attention to more important matters."

A circumstantial account of the interviews between Consul-General Pratt and Aguinaldo, and the journey of the latter to Manila "at Dewey's earnest request," has been published in a Birmingham, Ala., paper by "an intimate friend of Mr. Pratt," to whom Mr. Pratt (an Alabamian) is said to have personally stated the facts. This writer declares that he "can well understand his [Pratt's] diplomatic tact and quickness in bringing about the cooperation with Dewey of Aguinaldo and his revolutionary forces. But it is plain that Pratt can not approve the annexation, and Dewey does not, and neither will they do so in official positions."

Aguinaldo's version of the situation was proclaimed in a manifesto dated January 6 (nearly a month before the recent fighting began) which the correspondent of the Chicago *Record* translates as follows:

"The government of the Filipinos has concluded that it is obliged to expound the reasons of the breaking off of friendly relations with the army of the United States in these islands, so that all can be convinced that I have done everything on my part to avoid it, and at the cost of many rights necessarily sacrificed.

"After the naval combat of May 1 the commander of the American squadron allowed me to return from Hongkong, and distributed among the Filipinos arms taken from the arsenal at Cavite, with the intention of starting anew the revolution (that had settled down in consequence of the treaty made between the Spaniards and the Filipinos at Biak-na-bato) in order that he might get the Filipinos on his side.

"The different towns now understood that war was declared between the United States and Spain, and it was necessary for them to fight for their liberty, sure that Spain would be annihilated and would be unable to do anything to put the islands in the way of progress and prosperity.

"My people rejoiced at my return, and I had the honor of being chosen as chief, for the services I had rendered before. Then all the Filipinos, without distinction of class, took arms and every province hurried to turn all the Spanish troops outside the lines of its boundary.

"So it is easy to understand how my government would have had the power over the whole island of Luzon, Visayas, and a portion of Mindanao had the Americans taken no part in the military operations here which have cost us so much blood and so much money.

"My government is quite aware that the destruction of the Spanish fleet and giving of arms to them from the arsenal has helped them much in the way of arms. I was quite convinced that the American army was obliged to sympathize with a revolution which had been crushed so many times, had shed so much blood and was again working for independence. I had all confidence in American tradition and history, for they were willing to fight for independence and the abolition of slavery until it was attained.

"The Americans, having won the good disposition of the Filipinos, disembarked at Paranaque and took the position occupied by our troops in the trenches as far as Maytubig, taking possession as a matter of fact of many trenches that had been constructed by my people.

"They obliged the capitulation of Manila, and the city, being surrounded by my troops, was obliged to surrender at the first attack. Through my not being notified, my troops advanced to Malate, Ermita, Paco, Sampaloc, and Tondo. Without these

HOLDING HIS OWN.

UNCLE SAM: "This isn't exactly pleasant, but these children have got to be brought up right, and I'm not backing out on the job."
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

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services in keeping the Spaniards in the city they would not have given up so easily.

"The American generals took my advice regarding the capitulation, but afterward asked me to retire with my forces from Port Cavite and the suburbs of Manila.

"I reminded the generals of the injustice they were doing me and asked them in a friendly manner to recognize in some expressed way my cooperation, but they refused to accord me anything. Then, not wishing to do anything against the wishes of those who would soon be the liberators of the Filipino people, I even ordered my troops to evacuate the port of Cavite and all the suburbs of Cavite, retaining only one, the suburb of Paco.

"After all these concessions in a few days Admiral Dewey, without any motive, took possession of our steam-launches that were circulating, by his express consent, in the bay of Manila.

"Nearly the same time I received an order from General Otis, commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, obliging me to retire my army outside certain lines which were drawn and given me, and in which I saw included the town of Pandacan and the village of Singalon, which never have been termed suburbs of Manila.

"In the actual sight of the two American generals I ordered a consultation of my military generals, and I consulted my assistant counselors and generals, and the two bodies conformed in a desire to appoint a commissioner to see General Hughes.

"The general received my commissioner in a poor way and would not allow him to speak, but I allowed it to pass, by a friendly request from General Otis, and withdrew my troops outside the given lines so as to avoid trouble and waited for the conclusion of the Peace Commission at Paris.

"I thought I would get my independence, as I was promised by the consul-general of Singapore, Mr. Pratt, and it would come in a formal, assured, friendly proclamation by the American generals who had entered these waters.

"But it was not so. The said generals took my concessions in favor of friendship and peace as indicative of weakness, and, with growing ambition, sent forces to Iloilo with the object of taking that town, so they might call themselves the conquerors of that part of the Philippines, which is already occupied by my government.

"This way of proceeding, so far from custom and the practise observed by the civilized nations, gives me the right to proceed, leaving them out of consideration. Notwithstanding this, and wishing to be in the right to the last, I sent to General Otis a commissioner with a request to desist from this fearful undertaking, but he refused to do so.

"My government can not remain indifferent in view of a violent and aggressive usurpation of its territory by a people who claim to be the champions of liberty, and so it is determined to begin hostilities if the American forces intend to get, by force, the occupation of Visayas.

"I denounce these transactions before the world in order that the universal conscience may give its inflexible decision. Who are the manslaughterers of humanity? Upon their heads be all the blood that will be wasted."

Since the opening of hostilities and the formal declaration of war on the part of Aguinaldo's followers, our troops appear to have thus far been uniformly successful in driving back the Filipinos, destroying villages within the danger line, and maintaining defenses, while the Filipinos are resorting to the methods of warfare most familiar to them. Governor-General Otis cabled to the War Department the following order issued by an important (unnamed) officer of the insurgent government at Malolos for execution in Manila on the night of February 15 (incendiarism was resorted to a week later):

"First. You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all of the streets of San Pedro, armed with their balos and revolvers or guns and ammunition if convenient.

"Second. Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation.

"Third. The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibio and liberate the prisoners and 'presidiarios,' and having accomplished this they will be armed, saying to them:

"'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamy and treachery which they have committed upon us; have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor. All Filipinos *en masse* will second you. Long live Filipinos' independence.'

"Fifth. The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tonto and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Troso Binondo, Quiato, and Sampaloe to go out into the street and do their duty; those of Pake, Ermita, and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see that their companions need assistance.

"Sixth. The militia of Tonto will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning; if all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us; we know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants.

"War without quarter to the false Americans who have deceived us.

"Either independence or death."

FAILURE OF THE JOINT COMMISSION WITH CANADA.

THE nominal adjournment of the Anglo-American Joint Commission to August 2, after sessions covering a period of eight months without consummating an agreement upon any of the questions in dispute with Canada, leads to a very general assumption by the press that another failure at negotiation is complete. Says the Chicago *Times-Herald:*

"The fact that the negotiations came to a standstill over the [Alaskan] boundary question makes their resumption at that time extremely improbable. While the boundary question was only one of the twelve important subjects that came before the commission for consideration and final adjustment, the Canadian representatives declined to settle any of the minor disputes unless the boundary was fixed by agreement for all time. As none of the propositions for submitting this question to arbitration was acceptable to both commissions, the negotiations were finally dropped.

"It is probable that if the Joint Commission plan of settling the questions that affect the amicable relations between the two countries had been adopted and put into effect before the discoveries of gold in the Klondike region the boundary dispute would not have been such an important factor in the negotiations, and hence such questions as pelagic sealing, the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters and reciprocal trade arrangements might have been agreed upon and the boundary dispute left to an arbitral tribunal that would have been satisfactory to both countries.

"But the Klondike discoveries make the boundary controversy the most important of the twelve that came before the commission. While the Klondike gold country is almost entirely in Canadian territory, the Americans under the boundary line as at present understood control the gateways to that region. It is to be hoped that the effort to arrive at an amicable agreement through arbitration is not to be entirely abandoned."

The official statement given to the press for the commission explained that—

"The difficulties, apart from the immediate delimitation of this boundary by the commission itself, arise from the conditions under which it might be referred to arbitration. The British commissioners desired that the whole question should be referred on terms similar to those provided in the reference of the Venezuelan boundary line, and which, by providing an umpire, would insure certainty and finality. The United States commissioners, on the other hand, thought the local conditions in Alaska so different that some modification of the Venezuela boundary reference should be introduced. They thought the reference should be made to six eminent jurists, three chosen by each of the high contracting parties, without providing for an umpire, they believing that finality would be secured by a majority vote of the jurists so chosen. They did not see any present prospect of agreeing to a European umpire to be selected in the manner proposed by the British commissioners, while the British commissioners were unwilling to agree to the selection of an American umpire in the manner suggested by the United States commissioners. The United States commissioners further contended that special stipulations should be made in any reference to arbitration that the existing settlements on the tidewaters of the coast should in any event continue to belong to the United States. To this contention the British commissioners refused to agree.

"It was therefore deemed advisable to adjourn to a convenient date, in order to enable the respective governments to consider the subject further, with respect to which no conclusion has yet been reached."

The Montreal *Herald*, however, declares that it is not easy to

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believe that the reason assigned for the adjournment of the commission is sufficient to account for a complete failure of the negotiations:

"There is sufficient ground for disagreement, perhaps, in the announced contentions of the two parties about the Alaska boundary to put the final settlement of all matters in dispute over for a time, but it can hardly be believed that when the two sides are so close together as to have no greater dispute than the method of arbitration, the situation will be allowed to develop into one wherein hard feelings will be aroused between the two countries. The Alaska boundary dispute is just where it was when Seward bought the Russian province for the United States. Nobody knows precisely what is the extent of the littoral shutting out British Columbia from the sea. The contention has always been on the American side that it was to extend thirty miles inland from the sea, the sea being taken by them as following all the sinuosities of its arms, which are there exceedingly numerous. The Canadian contention has been that the sea line could not reasonably be held as following all these indentations. There the controversy has stood for years without any one being much interested as to which side had the right of the case until the discovery of gold on the Canadian side of the Alaskan boundary forced the issue."

LORD BERESFORD ON THE "OPEN DOOR" FOR CHINA.

REAR-ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, on his way to Great Britain after a tour of investigation in China as delegate of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, has spoken in various American cities and given a number of interviews to the press, advocating an agreement between England, America, Germany, and Japan to maintain an open-door policy in China. His views are succinctly presented in a contribution to *The Independent*, New York, as follows:

"At present I am in America as a sort of a commercial traveler. I have met a great many people who want to know what I think, for the public seems interested, but I am here to gather information rather than to give. Much has been said for an Anglo-American alliance. Perhaps alliance is not the right word. We are already of the same blood, the same feeling, the same religion, and the same language. Now all that is necessary is to know each other better. England and America could form the most powerful alliance possible, because they are the two most patriotic countries in the world; because they alone, of all the nations, have an army and navy without conscription. If we of England get into any difficulty all the best of our manhood will volunteer as the Americans have recently done.

"With the United States and England combined, we could well afford to smile at our enemies. If, while I am in America, I can in any way help to bring about a more harmonious condition between the two races, I shall feel that I have done much. A life devoted to this mission could not be without worth. Parliament has already met, or I should visit all the chambers of commerce in the large cities to try to get the sentiment of the American people about the 'open-door' policy of England. This is the question which should at present greatly interest commercial America, and the reason of this is clear. It means that England, America, Germany, and Japan shall, by an agreement, maintain free and equal commercial relations for all time in the Orient. It includes the reorganization of the Chinese armies into one imperial army, instead of the present system of numerous provincial armies, officered in all grades, both commissioned and non-commissioned, by Europeans; that the Chinese empire may be properly policed and life and property made safe.

"China must have an open-door policy and must guarantee order and uniformity in customs regulations and tariffs. This will provide it with greater abundance than has ever been provided before, besides insuring that these resources shall not be wasted as now. If China is to be broken up Russia will become all-powerful in the north and France in the south, Germany will get what she can, while America will probably procure nothing; for tho I think she is destined to be a great trading nation in the Orient, greater than Britain or any other country, her interests there now are comparatively slight, and in the scramble for spheres of influence it is not likely that the American people would feel that their interests demanded a struggle for a portion of it at this time. But with equal opportunity for all nations, her commerce is bound to grow. If China is to be divided up Russia would put on preferential tariffs in the regions she dominated, and France would do the same in her territory. Whether England and Germany would, only the future could decide. Thus America would be separated from the China trade and England would lose what she once dominated. The United States has more interest in the open door than England has. The interests of both countries require that trade in the East be opened."

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, has taken issue with Lord Beresford's statements, in an interview printed in the New York *Herald*, saying:

"A great deal of misinformation exists concerning trade conditions in the far East, and a determined and regrettable effort is being made to misinform the public in this matter. There is no closed door in China. Lord Beresford does not say that at present there exists a closed door, but he says that it is possible that in the future there may be a closed door. It is very easy to say that this may happen, but there are no signs of it at present. As a matter of fact, China holds in her hands the authority to declare whether there shall be an open or a closed door.

"So far as Russia is concerned, it is to her interest to have free trade in the far East. It is necessary, in view of the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, that there be an extension of commercial relations in order that the road can be operated on a paying basis. It has been declared that the construction of the road was due to the strategic advantage which Russia would gain by its operation, but a road of 100,000 versts in length can not be built for strategic purposes only. The policy of Russia in the extreme Orient has always favored the introduction of foreign commerce on an equal footing. Vladivostock has been and is maintained as a free port. Talien-Wan, which is within the Russian sphere of influence in China, is to-day a free port. Port Arthur is not, because Port Arthur is merely a fortress, and was transferred to Russia that she might make it the terminus of the Trans-Siberian road and have at that point a guard to provide it with protection, especially necessary when the chief people inhabiting the country traversed by the road is considered. Talien-Wan was placed under Russian authority in order that my government might have an open port in winter. Not only is Talien-Wan a free port, but in fact all territory in China within the Russian sphere of influence is open to the commerce of the world.

"Lord Beresford states that Russia wants to take possession of the north of China and leave the south of that country to France. Now he proposes that England and the United States, Germany and Japan shall take charge of affairs in China, England to have control of the army, the customs, etc., a very natural desire from his point of view. Why does he make exceptions of Russia and France? He does so on the ground that they are not commercial peoples. This is a mistake. France is a commercial nation. Russia will be. The Siberian road is a commercial idea. He says it is built only for strategic reasons. This is another mistake. I am sure, however, that Lord Beresford expresses only his private views and not those of his government."

It is to be noted, in this connection, that the Chinese Minister to the United States, Wu Ting Fang, speaking at the banquet of the Southern Society in New York last week, said in part:

"I once heard an eminent American divine say that imperialism meant civilization—in an American sense. He also added the word liberty, and with your permission I would like to make a still further addition, that is, fairness and just treatment of all classes of persons without distinction of race or color.

"Well, you have the Philippines ceded to you, and you are hesitating whether to keep them or not. I see in that very fact of your hesitation an indication of your noble character. . . . I express no opinion as to whether or not you should keep the Philippines. That is for you to decide. I am confident that when this question has been thoroughly threshed out you will come to the right decision. I will say this. China must have a neighbor, and it is my humble opinion that it is better to have a good neighbor than an indifferent one.

"Should your country decide to keep the Philippines, what

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would be the consequences? A large trade has been carried on for centuries between those islands and China. Your trade would be greatly increased and to your benefit. Aside from this the American trade in China has been increasing largely in the last few years. I have often been asked whether we Chinamen are friendly to America. To show you how friendly we are, I will tell you that we call your nation 'a flowery flag' and we call your people 'handsome.' Such phrases clearly show that we are favorably disposed toward you. If we did not like you we would not have given you such nice names. The officials of China as well as the people like Americans, and our relations, officially and commercially, are cordial.

"There is, however, one disturbing element—one unsatisfactory feature—I refer to your Chinese immigration law. Your people do not know and do not understand my people. You have judged all of my people from the Chinese in California. Your Chinese exclusion law has now been in operation for fifteen or sixteen years, but it can not be said to have been satisfactory even to yourselves. Those laws were intended to keep the Chinese cheap labor out of your country, but they have also kept out the better class of my countrymen, whom I am satisfied the laws did not intend to exclude. I desire to throw no blame on any of your officials for their zeal in enforcing the laws. They simply do their duty. But I want to point out to you that those laws do not bring about the results intended by your legislators. Besides, their existence give the impression in our country that your people do not like our people. I personally know that is not so, but I would like to see this disturbing element removed by a modification of the laws. Once remove that disturbing element and our people would welcome you Americans to China with open arms. . . . I hope that you may see your way clear to modify your Chinese exclusion laws, then our relations could be closer. We are constructing railroads which will open the whole of our country to you, and we shall be glad to have you enjoy the full benefits."

A Grand Opportunity.—"His [Beresford's] opinion that the Pacific Ocean is the great ocean of the future from the standpoint of trade and commerce is not original with him. Substantially the same view was taken last summer by President James J. Hill of the Great Northern road in his speech at the Davis banquet in St. Paul. Mr. Hill is also an acute observer and competent judge of the trend of trade.

"Such men as these can clearly perceive America's opportunity in Pacific expansion. They can see that our possession of the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands is going to give us an incalculable advantage in controlling the vast trade that is to be built up in that quarter of the earth, and their prescience puts to shame the narrow vision of the anti-expansionists.

"Lord Beresford gives a plausible reason why Great Britain is glad to see the American flag floating in the Philippines. The British empire is large enough. England does not want any further extension of territory, but her enterprising citizens desire to push their trade, and they know that they can do more business with the Philippines under civilized American rule than they can under savage or semi-civilized native rule. At present England is by far the best customer of the United States for our surplus exports. She will become none the less so with the extension of our territory.

"We do not envy the timid and pitiful spirit of the men who would have the United States reject the grand opportunity now presented to push out into the Pacific Ocean, across into Asia, and open up new markets for the products of the American farmer and manufacturer. It is the same old-fogy spirit that prompted Josiah Quincy and Daniel Webster to oppose the acquisition of the Louisiana and California territory. They declared that it would be ruinous for us to annex those vast areas with their undesirable inhabitants, but their predictions have been magnificently falsified by the march of events. So will the dismal predictions of Senator Hoar, another Massachusetts non-progressive, of the evil consequences to follow the acquisition of the Philippines, be falsified by grand results."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

Cassini's Diplomatic Evasion.—"The Ambassador asserts that so far Russia has imposed no trade restrictions upon her Chinese territories. Talien-Wan is a free port, and there is entire freedom throughout the Russian sphere of influence. These, he says, are the actual facts, and the admiral is distressing himself because of what may occur in the future.

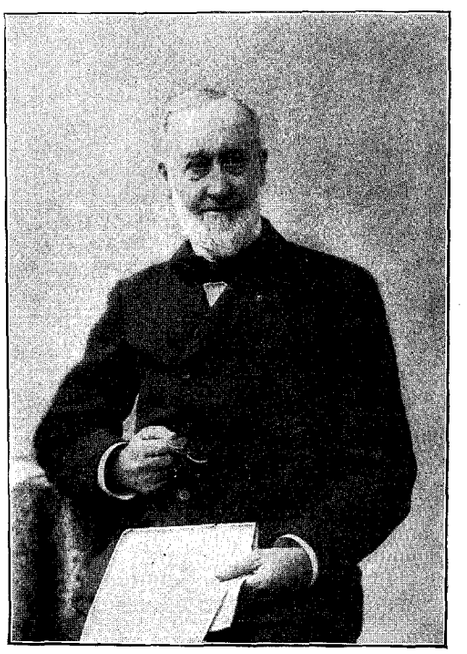
"Admitting the truth of the allegation, it would satisfy a natural curiosity if the count himself would venture upon prophecy, but this he is not disposed to do. He merely says that China, the crippled and powerless, holds in her own hands the authority to declare whether there shall be an open or a closed door, and that it is to Russia's interest to have free trade in the East.

"Here we have an excellent example of the methods of Old-World diplomacy, but not a word to allay suspicion. Lord Beresford's views as to the Russian policy are shared by Charles Denby, formerly United States Minister to China, by John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, and by our consuls in Chinese ports. Denby regards the invasion of Manchuria as the entering wedge to dismemberment and exclusion. Barrett asserts that New-Chwang, the chief northern port for the movement of American products, is practically Russian and is liable to be closed any day. Edward Bedloe, consul at Canton, says: 'It appears from the published text of the agreement which the Chinese Government is alleged to have made with the Russo-Chinese Bank that the Chinese have bound themselves to charge one third less import duty on all Russian goods entering China through Manchuria than is paid on similar products from other foreign countries landed at a Chinese port.'

"There is universal distrust among the Americans as well as among the English, and if Russia has no exclusive designs a straightforward, candid statement by her Government would banish doubt and relieve her from misconceptions.

"Instead of that we get diplomatic quibblings which are too often intended to conceal rather than to reveal. Will the Ambassador say outright that his country has resolved upon the open door for everybody and all time? That would mean something, and it would be a very simple way of disarming suspicion."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.), Chicago.*

"Yellow" Guest of the Southern Society.—"To a considerable extent the prejudice against the Chinese in the United States is one of race and color. It is not wholly so, but it is safe to say that the exclusion laws owe their existence to the feeling of which Dennis Kearney was the great exponent. The jealousy of our working-people of the 'cheap labor' of the Chinese would not have been anything like so strong had the Chinamen not been 'heathen' and 'yellow,' and it would have been much more readily dissipated by the fact that Chinese labor once imported tended very rapidly to cease to be cheap. Now the South is the one region of the country in which race prejudice is notoriously strong. It is a little curious that an association of men from a section



RUSSELL HASTINGS, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
New Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

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where the antipathy to the 'black' is so powerful and persistent should show this conspicuous absence of antipathy for the 'yellow.' Undoubtedly the Chinese Minister is a gentleman of culture and faultless social bearing, but a man with negro blood in his veins, tho of equal education and breeding, would have been found intolerable.

"We do not mention this fact in a desire to criticize in the least the sympathy or antipathy that may guide the course of the members of the Southern Association in the choice of their guests. It is purely their own affair. We note the incident as indicating a spirit on their part that is in every way creditable. We trust that the words of manly sense in which the Minister of China made his appeal for a more just and reasonable treatment of his countrymen may have their influence with the important part of the American people so creditably represented by his hosts. If they tend also to soften a little the sentiment which, however natural and heretofore inevitable, has been and still is so cruel toward another race, so much the better."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

An Intelligible Plan.—"In short, it is impossible to conceive of the partition of China taking place without a great war, and of ever being settled on any basis which would not be constantly productive of war. Difficult, therefore, as may be the task which Lord Charles Beresford prescribes, it is unquestionably one in the interest of the world's peace. He proposes that the protecting powers should address China in this way: 'We will keep you an empire. You have been an empire for four thousand years. We are anxious for you to keep an empire, not only for your sake, but for our salvation and interests as well. We want the trade you can give us. You want the trade we can give you. Therefore, to help that trade you must agree to open your country up. You must let every nation, if they want to, put machinery or mills up, or conduct mining, or whatever else; you must let them go into your country; and we are prepared to give you a good royalty on what we exploit there.' This has at least the merit of being intelligible, and it furnishes a fair ground for discussion as to how far our interests coincide with those of the other nations with whom we are asked to cooperate. There has been so marked a widening of the American horizon of late that our merchants and manufacturers are very much better prepared than they were a year ago to give due consideration to a question that is probably the most important of any with which this generation will be called upon to deal."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*), *New York.*

Crux of the Problem.—"It is generally taken for granted that the Chinese scheme of civilization has definitively broken down, that the immemorial institutions of Chinese society are in the last stages of dissolution, and that nothing remains but to enter upon the land and divide the inheritance of the moribund possessor whose decease can not be much longer deferred. It may be doubted if this does not involve a radical misconception of the situation. . . . It is the mandarinate which is the curse of China, and it is the equanimity with which that curse is borne, the disposition to regard it as a blessing, which constitutes the *crux* of the Chinese problem.

"As long as they are content and determined to live as they do the masses of the Chinese can not be good customers of any country, because they lack the means to buy anything beyond the barest necessities, and it will be impossible for them to rise above their present condition under the burdens which now without their knowledge oppress them. The reform of the mandarinate is the one thing needful. It can not be accomplished from within. Can it by any means be consummated from without? Such is the real Chinese question."—*The Inquirer* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

"It is evident that Beresford's investigation in China has impressed him with the fact that the main struggle in China must come between Russia and his own country. In his visit to the United States he hopes so to influence public opinion as to make it possible to secure the aid of the United States in the inevitable struggle. It may be that when the struggle comes we shall find that our best interests lie very close to those of Great Britain, but there is no haste. Our trade in China is growing, and will continue to grow, and when our commerce is actually threatened it will be time enough for us to interfere."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis.*

"Lord Beresford's propaganda in the United States, which is arousing much interest and producing a profound impression in the business community, is not regarded with a friendly eye in English political circles. When Lord Beresford was sent to China, the Salisbury cabinet was unpopular and seriously threatened with dismissal. Its Chinese policy was supposed to have totally failed, and Russia was believed to have scored a decisive victory at Britain's expense. England talked war and was ready to dismember China. Since then a great improvement has taken place. The powers have agreed to respect the *status quo*, and China has a new lease of life. The Salisbury cabinet has regained its prestige and popularity, and the far-Eastern question has for the moment ceased to occupy public attention. These facts explain the apathy of some and the open hostility of others in England toward Lord Beresford's proposals."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago.*

REFORMS IN CHICAGO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

IN the course of the past year, E. Benjamin Andrews (formerly president of Brown University, now superintendent of Chicago's public schools) succeeded in obtaining powers of recommendation and administration from a board of education opposed to giving up long-established prerogatives, particularly in regard to the selection of teachers. The contest attracted considerable attention, as most of the leading Chicago daily papers supported Dr. Andrews. The opposition coupled Dr. Andrews's innovations with alleged plans of educational reforms being made under the direction of President W. R. Harper of Chicago University. Dr. Harper was chairman of a commission of eleven representative citizens appointed about a year ago by Mayor Harrison to investigate the school affairs of the city. This report, edited by George F. James, secretary of the commission, has lately been made public and its recommendations have received wide approval, interest being by no means limited to Chicago, as the following summary will show:

"The main defect, indicated in the report, is the retention of an antiquated and cumbersome method of school management, through not less than twenty-four committees of the board of education. This plan of 'committee management,' suitable enough for a small community, has been retained in Chicago despite its phenomenal growth, and has made practically impossible any businesslike and efficient administration of the school system. The commission proposes, first of all, that the membership of the board be reduced from twenty-one to eleven, and that the term of office be lengthened from three years to four years. At present, the concurrence of the city council with the board of education is essential for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings. This plan has proved an almost universal failure in American cities, and the report suggests giving these powers to the board of education alone and adding to them the right of eminent domain. The detail work required of the members of the board through the committee plan of management has been an impediment to securing good men, and has been at the same time an incentive to men with political ambition to seek a place on the board on account of the opportunities of strengthening their political connections through patronage incident to the construction of buildings, the purchase of supplies, and the appointment of janitors—and in some cases of teachers. If the ideas of the commission are put into effect, these difficulties will be removed by reducing the number of committees to three, one each for the educational, the business, and the financial affairs of the board, by making their functions purely legislative and by entrusting all executive work to the superintendent of schools and to the business manager. These men are to be appointed for a term of six years, and can only be removed for cause on written charges by a two-thirds vote of the entire board. Subject to the careful supervision of the board, they are to have the direction of the detail work of their respective departments. The appointment of teachers, the choice of text-books, and the arrangement of the course of study are to rest primarily with the superintendent. The examination of teachers is provided for by three special examiners, acting with the superintendent and one of his assistants.

"The commission has taken a strong stand for an extension of

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the educational opportunities offered in the system of public schools, and has recommended the general introduction of kindergartens, of manual-training work, and of vacation schools. Additional manual-training high schools and a commercial high school are suggested; and the report urges a thorough overhauling of the evening schools and a broadening of the course of study; they are to be supplemented by a system of free evening lectures for adults. An effort is to be made to secure an improvement in the teaching force by a schedule of salaries and a scheme of promotion, which will recognize not only length of service, but also proved efficiency and advancing scholarship. The course of the normal school is to be lengthened from one year to two years, and a professional library is to be established for the use of teachers. An effort will be made to bring the schools nearer to the people by the appointment of local committees of six members, whose function is to exercise an oversight of not more than ten schools each, in the various sections of the city."

NAVY REORGANIZATION.

BOTH the Senate and the House of Representatives have agreed upon the principal features of a measure to adjust differences between the staff and the line in the navy, to increase the pay of naval officers and place it relatively on a par with the pay of army officers, and to provide for a marine corps of 6,000 men. Conflicting details of Senate and House bills are in the hands of a conference committee, but the absorption of the engineer corps into the line, the cardinal change provided for, is considered now assured. The increased cost to the Treasury of proposed changes is estimated at $2,000,000. The plan, which has been before Congress since last April, was originally drafted by a board of the Navy Department, and was fathered by Theodore Roosevelt while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"No measure affecting the navy—not even the appropriations for additional ships—has been passed since its formation that will conduce more to discipline and efficiency than the navy *personnel* bill, which was approved by the Senate yesterday.

"This measure consolidates the hitherto distinct branches of the service—the line and the staff—and brings together into one compact organization two sets of officers, each of equal ability and standing, who have long been divided against each other.

"This reform alone will be of immeasurable importance in placing the navy upon an equal footing with the great navies of the world. It has long been advocated by the best officers in both branches.

"Other reforms of scarcely less importance are also provided for. A system of enforced retirement will now obtain in the navy which will result in insuring the most capable officers for the responsible positions in the service. More adequate compensation will be given the navy men, a large force of enlisted men and marines is provided for, and a general effort has been made in promoting the one great end to modernize and improve the navy in all the essentials which it has hitherto lacked. The result can not be other than beneficial to a navy already great and secure, by reason of its achievements, in the regard of the people.

"The bill has already passed the House, and happily few amendments were made to it in the Senate, none of them defeating any of the chief purposes of the bill. They can be easily adjusted in conference. And there is no doubt that President McKinley will give the measure his prompt approval."

The Chicago *Record* says:

"After years of effort, the navy is likely to be relieved of an incubus which has hung upon it ever since steam power began to take the place of spars and sails. It is unnecessary now to discuss the questions affecting the *personnel* of the service involved in the change of motive power. It is sufficient to say that there has been constant friction between the two largest corps of the navy—the executive branch, known as the line officers, and the engineering branch. The latter have been dissatisfied with their relative rank and have sought to be recognized as a part of the fighting force of the service.

"This result has been attained by making all the engineers line officers. The older men, who could not be expected to learn the duties of the sea officer so late in life, will not be called upon to do so; but those who are less advanced in years will have to qualify themselves for duty on deck and at the guns. Similarly, the younger line officers will have to learn the work of the engine and the fireroom. In short, the engineer becomes a line officer and the line officer becomes an engineer.

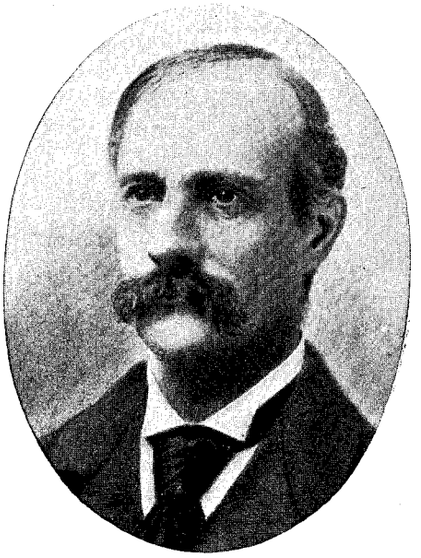
"The tendency in almost all fields of practical work in the control of men and machinery has been toward specializing each class of technical duty, and, as this change seems to lead in the opposite direction, it has met its strongest opposition from those who advocate the employment of specialists rather than the increasing of the amount of knowledge required of individuals. But, while undoubtedly the modern navy officer is called upon to deal with an embarrassing number of theoretical and practical duties, he has heretofore so adapted himself to each situation presented to him as to get the maximum effect of his efforts. The only possible standard of comparison, of course, is the work done by the officers of other navies, and judged thereby the United States system is the equal of any other in the world.

"It is certain that the conditions created by the *personnel* bill will restore harmony in the navy—a result of enormous value in improving the navy's efficiency—and there is every reason to hope for an equally satisfactory effect in other respects."

WANTED: A SECRETARY OF COLONIES.

DR. JAMES C. FERNALD, in his new book, "The Imperial Republic," advocates a special department at Washington for the care of our new possessions. This plan, he thinks, would enable us to steer clear of the many rocks which the anti-expansionists think that they discern in our course. The scope of the department could be so expanded, too, as to include Alaska and our Indian reservations, where, it is said, there are opportunities for improvement in administration (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 12, 1898). The Secretary of War has appointed Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, of Ohio, George W. Watkins, of Michigan, and Henry Curtis, of Iowa, a colonial commission to have charge of all matters of detail respecting the administration of the territories occupied by the United States forces; but if a separate department is contemplated by the Government it has not yet been announced. Dr. Fernald's plan is, in brief, as follows:

"The colonies or territories should be the care of a department in charge of a secretary who should be the peer of any man whom we might send to the court of St. James, or of any man who



HON. S J. BARROWS, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
New Librarian of Congress.

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might hold the office of Secretary of State, with the duties of which department those of his own would often interlace; for peace or war will often depend upon our management of these outlying possessions. . . .

"A mighty public opinion should demand that none but a statesman of the highest character and ability be appointed as Secretary of the Colonies or Territories of the United States. To the creation of such a public opinion every one who can speak or write, and every one who has political, social, or business influence, should set himself. There can be a public demand so urgent in its insistence and so commanding in its purpose as to insure its own fulfilment, all that is best in the hearts of the American people responding to the appeal. If we have a Department of the Territories, the few remaining on the continent might be included in its jurisdiction. Some of these, as the Indian Territory and Alaska, will surely remain in the territorial condition for a long time to come. The head of this Colonial or Territorial Department would soon have the authority of an expert. He would come to have a knowledge of the needs of the lands and people such as the average Congressman could not hope to equal, and be the best adviser of Congress as to needed legislation. His reports would be looked for as a part of the regular machinery of the Government, and his recommendations be considered in the regular line of official business. Each House of Congress would have a committee on the Colonies or Territories to whom all matters connected with this department would be referred. The attention of the whole nation would be called to the reports and recommendations of the Secretary of the Colonies or Territories, as to those of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the army or navy. If Alaska were included, as it should be, in the new department, the jurisdiction of the department would extend over about seven hundred thousand square miles and ten millions of people. Failure to recognize and provide for such a domain in a manner worthy of its greatness will be fatal to all our plans and hopes as a beneficent world-power.

"With the right man in charge of the new department, the administration of its affairs should be subjected to a thorough civil-service system. If we really mean to do well by our new dependencies, the place-hunting policy must be disowned from the outset, and rotation in office resolutely denied. As soon appoint a man to command a battle-ship through political favoritism, and displace the commander from time to time to give some new political favorite a chance of 'rotation.' We do not do this where we feel that great interests are at stake, and we must feel that our colonial interests are great and sacred. . . .

"The requirement of faithfulness and efficiency, of protracted residence, with advancement only by regular promotion, would at once exclude the whole vicious, fortune-seeking herd, who regard life in the new lands as a lottery where they will take the chances of a blank for the chance of a fortune; and the exclusion of that element is the very thing we want. Such a system will secure the advantage of tried and trusted agents of our Government, with whom it is at once a matter of interest and of honor to secure the advancement and prosperity of our island dependencies, to which each man gives the best part of a busy and adventurous life.

"We must never forget that the real value of a dependency is, not in what can be wrung from it at the outset, but in the increasing returns it can be made to yield as a well-managed investment through a long series of years. The effect of a more generous and broad-minded policy which Great Britain now maintains is, that while its civil salaries in India amount to more than $40,000,000 its revenue exceeds $250,000,000. Surely this is the real and good economy.

"With an administration such as has thus been outlined, the administrators may be comparatively few. This at once disposes of the objection that we must maintain great standing armies. It is a bad government that requires a host of officials with an army at their back. If we are going to exploit and oppress our colonies as Spain did, we must maintain such an army as Spain maintained. Rather, we must have a far larger one, for we should never be content to half suppress a revolt. The simplest way is not to have the revolt to suppress."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE difference between a rebel and a patriot depends entirely upon the point of view.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

HOW now? Does not the conduct of the weather call for the appointment of a commission?—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

WHAT Lord Charles Beresford really desires is that the "door" be taken off entirely and the entrance fitted up with tastefully designed portières.—*The Record, Chicago.*

"THIS here last war," remarked the old lady, "has been a blessin' to my fam'ly; John's drawin' of a big pension fer one ear an' three fingers; the ole man's writin' a war history; Moll's engaged to a sergeant, an' Jennie's gwine to marry a feller that come within an ace of bein' a ginrul!"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

"YOU'LL NEVER BE WITHOUT FUN AND EXCITEMENT WHILE YOU TRAVEL WITH ME."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

JOHN BULL: "Civilize 'em, Sammy, civilize 'em!"
—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

TWO VIEWS OF JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM.

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LETTERS AND ART.

"THE KING OF ROME," THE LATEST FRENCH SENSATION.

IN these critical days for France, when the rumors of a *coup d'état* and a Napoleonic restoration find ready credence, the sensational effects produced by the new royalist play, which dramatizes the unhappy life and misfortunes of Napoleon II., "The King of Rome," are regarded by French as well as foreign observers as ominous, if not alarming. It is believed that the Government would have suppressed the drama, which openly incites to rebellion and the displacement of the Third Republic by an empire, had it not feared to provoke the military and monarchical and anti-Dreyfus factions and furnish them a pretext for a rising.

The drama, called "Le Roi de Rome," now being presented at the Nouveau Théâter, is the composition of MM. Pauillan and d'Artais. Its success, apart from its political aspects, which are responsible for the stormy demonstrations by the audiences, is quite pronounced, and the critics recognize its literary and artistic merits. The plot does not strictly adhere to historic truth, tho in the main the characterization is correct. The son of Napoleon and Marie Louise, born at Paris in 1811, derived his title of Napoleon II. from his father's abdications in his favor in 1814 and 1815. He lived at the court of his grandfather, Francis I. of Austria, after Napoleon's fall, was created Duke of Reichstadt in 1818, and died of phthisis near Vienna in 1832. He was weak, irresolute, and at the same time violent and impetuous. The play brings out these characteristics, but it improves every opportunity to declaim in favor of monarchical restoration and the "rescue" of France from its internal enemies.

Briefly, the plot is as follows:

The prologue, lasting but a few moments, shows the flight of Marie Louise from the Tuileries, accompanied by a devoted servant carrying the "King of Rome" in his arms. The first act, a long one, takes place twenty years later. A ball is given at the British embassy at Vienna, and the young Duke of Reichstadt appears in the uniform of an Austrian colonel. He is shown to be a sad, uneasy, and proud youth, ambitious but pessimistic. His conversation with the personages figuring in this scene indicate that he dreams of recovering the lost empire while realizing his lack of energy and capacity. He wants his grandfather to attempt the task, but Metternich and the priests who govern Francis I. are opposed to any such design and decline to disturb the European *status quo*. The court, under Metternich, is a prey to intrigue and dissension, and the young duke is isolated, distrustful, and unhappy. He is virtually a prisoner in Austria.

The progress of the play reveals a plot to bring about his escape from Vienna and, with the aid of French generals and the army, place him upon his father's throne. A veiled lady draped in black informs him of the plot and gives him the address of an old soldier, a worshiper of Napoleon named Chambert, who is to take him to Trieste and thence to France. But the young duke is in love with Olga de Melx, an Austrian lady attached to the court. He goes to bid her farewell and reveals his secret. She fears she may lose him and endeavors to dissuade him from his ambitions and plans. She pleads and implores in vain, however, for his resolve is fixed. In despair she betrays his design to the court, and he and Chambert are arrested.

The latter is sentenced to be shot. To save his life the duke consents to sign away his rights. Chambert prefers death to this sacrifice on the part of a Napoleon, but the young pretender, partly from humanity and partly from weakness and indecision, insists on the necessity of complying with the conditions of Austria. He says that for a moment at least he has been an emperor, for he has saved the life of a man and thus exercised a royal prerogative.

According to the critics, this act, the fourth, is moving, fine, and ably written, but the dramatists have added a futile and unpleasant fifth act, in which the young duke dies, after a long agony very realistically portrayed, from phthisis. The *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*, from which this account is condensed, thinks that the final act is dramatically a mistake, and that the play should have ended with the abdication. However, it considers the play very interesting and fine as a whole. What the anti-Dreyfusards and royalists enjoy particularly, however, and what the audiences cheer wildly, are the references made by the young pretender to "crossing the frontier," appealing to the army and offering to lead it again to glory and victory. The applicability of this to present conditions is obvious.

MORE ABOUT "THE AMERICAN REJECTION OF POE."

THE recent protest, in the pages of *The Dial*, against the alleged failure on the part of the American people to do justice to the genius of Poe (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 11) has apparently called forth only one attempt to refute the charge, while several letters have been published with the aim to justify the popular indifference. Caroline Sheldon, writing to *The Dial* (February 16), says:

"Is it altogether a matter of unfairness and prejudice that American readers as a rule make little of Poe? Surely Griswold's misrepresentations have been so often and so convincingly answered by Poe's friends and acquaintances that no serious student of American letters is influenced by their manifest injustice. Does not the real reason lie deeper—in the nature of the poet himself, and in that of the nation which, as a rule, does not read him? In fact, your contributor who deplores Poe's non-appreciation by the mass of his countrymen has himself supplied several good reasons for it. One is his fatal lack of humor. Let us take as an example the opening lines 'To Helen':

> 'I saw thee once—once only—years ago;
> I must not say *how* many—but *not* many,'

where the attempt at playfulness, taken in connection with the rest of the poem, produces an effect that is neither more nor less than ludicrous. No man with the faintest sense of humor could have been guilty of a blunder like that. Now, humor is a warm-hearted, kindly quality, which endears a man to his fellows. He who does not in some degree possess it must make shift as best he can to dwell in a world apart from humankind; and however this world may be lighted by poetic fancy and adorned by imagination, it will after all be only a cold moonlit region whose beauty will never compensate for its loneliness. George Eliot has told us that 'there is no strain on friendship like a difference of taste in jokes,' and this is one explanation of the distance between Poe and the public whom he failed to reach: they had no common ground whereon to stand long enough to become acquainted with each other.

"Poe had in him, it is true, 'something exotic which hinted of another clime and age.' Had he lived in Persia one or two thousand years ago, some enterprising Orientalist might have discovered him, and translated his writings for the benefit of a small but enthusiastic circle of readers, and publishers might have brought out his works in beautifully bound and illustrated *éditions de luxe*. There is scarcely another nineteenth-century author whose works afford scope for greater originality in illustration.

"Poe has certain qualities that the most unkindly critics can not deny him: weird and powerful imagination, constructive ability, and exquisite melody of expression in both prose and verse. His perception and handling of tone-color are unsurpassed by even the greatest of literary artists. There are certain lines of his that linger in the memory because of their perfect beauty of sound, while others come back frequently because of the pictures they suggest. But, to many readers, the realization of Poe's artistic genius is only another source of vexation. Great poetry must have great subjects. Perfection of form is not enough—altho, in spite of Whitman and his followers, some readers will continue to think beauty of form one of the essentials of genuine poetry. The great poet, however, the poet who lives in the hearts of his own countrymen and wins for himself a lasting

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place in the affections of mankind, must voice in some effective manner the feelings and thoughts common to humanity. This Poe does not do. As he does not laugh with those that laugh, neither does he weep with those that weep. His weeping he does all by himself. In fact, his most musical dirges, with their refrains of 'the lost Lenore,' 'beautiful Annabel Lee,' and 'Ulalume,' seem less like the expression of real sorrow than complex and finished studies in minor chords. . . . Even pagan Horace appeals to us more than Poe, when he says, with sturdy manliness:

'The sorrow that we can not cure may yet
Be lessened by that strength of heart
That in all trials of our life endures.'

"We are a strenuous race, we Anglo-Normans, and this girding-up of the loins of the soul in the face of bereavement has for us far more pathos than the most musical outpourings of self-pity. Herein is Poe's vital defect: he indulges too much in self-pity, and is too little moved by the sorrows and burdens of the world.

"Poe himself says that 'a poem deserves its title only inasmuch as it excites by elevating the mind.' Whether or not it be a defect in our make-up, it must be acknowledged that for the most part Americans, while we may be refreshed and soothed by poems which give us 'pure beauty' and nothing else, are elevated only by those which voice the experiences of our common humanity, or call us to high endeavor. And is not one or the other or both of these elements to be found in all poems which have outlasted the century wherein they were produced?

"Victor Hugo has told us that 'while the poet needs wings, he must also have feet'; he must touch the earth occasionally, must come near to us, if he would persuade us to follow him into the blue ether. So, notwithstanding Poe's many and varied gifts of the intellect, the poet of our hearts will for a long time continue to be some other than the poet of 'Lenore.'"

SOME RECONSIDERED REPUTATIONS.

THE literary critic, whose business it is to weigh and label his fellow craftsmen of the pen, probably finds a doubtful consolation in reflecting that his judgment of the work of his contemporaries is not, after all, of vital importance—that the good book will come to its own tho he should ignore it, the bad book die none the less surely because he has dubbed it immortal. An article entitled "Withered Laurels," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, reveals contrasts almost as pitiful as they are amusing between the present and past estate of names once crowned and acclaimed in the realm of letters. The writer says:

"There is no stranger by-path in the history of literature than that which leads through the burial-place of dead reputations. Here, under their dusty garlands, are carved the names of men who set the world astir for an hour, and have never moved any one since; to whom Fame in a moment of caprice flung wide the doors of her temple, only to thrust them out again, denying them sometimes so much as a niche in the porch. . . . . .

"Consider, for example, the sad case of Du Bartas. His epic, 'The Week, or the Creation of the World,' was published in 1578; in six years it passed through thirty editions and was translated into half a dozen languages—an honor which has not been awarded to any masterpiece of French poetry. Tasso condescended to borrow from him, and so perhaps did Milton; De Thou reckoned him one of the most illustrious authors of the day; Ronsard, on reading his first pages, is said to have cried, 'O that I had written them!' In one edition he is described as the prince of French poets. . . . What has become of Du Bartas and his thirty editions now? The portentous performance which delighted his own age is dead; no one but the writer of a manual of French literature will ever read it again, and perhaps we are overrating the perseverance of the manual-writer. . . . One rose from Ronsard's garden has outlived his rival's whole creation. It is, of course, easy to dismiss the subject by saying that Ronsard was a poet and Du Bartas was not; what we really should like to know is, why the fact was not sooner discovered.

"Those who hold that the characteristic of genius is to reach all hearts, and that what reaches all hearts must therefore be genius, may object that Du Bartas lived in the sixteenth century, and that we have had time since then to forget a great many persons and things deserving of a better fate.

"Let us turn then, to a modern instance, and recall the history of Mr. Martin Tupper and his 'Proverbial Philosophy.' This work went into its fiftieth edition; over two hundred thousand copies were sold in England and half a million in America. 'The author of this book,' wrote the American N. P. Willis, 'will rank with the very first spirits of the British world; it will live as long as the English language'; and when he tried to select a few passages for quotation, the genial critic had to relinquish the attempt, because the work was 'one solid, sparkling, priceless gem,' and of course you can not cut a gem into samples. *The Daily News* was content with a simpler assertion: 'Mr. Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Browning, Mr. Rossetti—all these writers have a wider audience in America than in England. So too has Mr. Tupper.' And *The Spectator* (never niggardly in its praise) declared that he had 'won for himself the vacant throne waiting for him among the Immortals and . . . has been adopted by the suffrage of mankind, and the final decree of publishers, into the same rank with Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning.' How serenely the Immortals must have smiled! It is barely forty years since Charles Reade pronounced 'Adam Bede' 'the finest thing since Shakespeare'; and within the last fifteen years in the Common-Room of a certain college in Cambridge the fact (which no one present dreamed of disputing) was gravely discussed, as a literary curiosity, that the great twin stars of English literature should both have risen in Warwickshire! Alas,

Where is it now, the glory and the dream?

"Among the innocent impostors who somehow contrived to win the hearts and confuse the judgment of their contemporaries until they have deluded a whole generation into believing them quite other than what they were, is Joanna Baillie. Scott and Miss Mitford were both extremely temperate and sagacious minds, but what are we to think when we find the latter gravely assuring the world that 'Tragedy must now fly from her superb arena and take shelter in the pages of Shakespeare and the bosom of Miss Baillie'; while Scott describes the writer of the 'Plays on the Passions' as sweeping her harp

Till Avon's swans, while rung the grove
With Montfort's hate and Basil's love,
Awakening at the inspired strain,
Deem'd their own Shakespeare lived again.

"Sometimes, as we have seen, the candidate for immortality is congratulated too soon; others have won, if we may say so, by a fluke. Miss Mitford rested her hopes upon her tragedies, 'Foscari,' Julian,' 'Charles I.,' and 'Rienzi'; we remember her by 'Our Village.' It would puzzle ninety-nine people out of a hundred to name the author of 'Greenland,' 'The Pelican Island,' and 'The World Before the Flood,' but it will be long before this hymn, 'Forever with the Lord,' ceases to hold an honored place in our hymnals.

"As nothing reveals to us the essential unity of our race, its solidarity, to use an ugly but expressive word, more powerfully than the knowledge that one man can speak to and for all in a voice undulled by time or space, so nothing gives us a more uneasy sense of the shifting, inconsequent nature of all things, including ourselves, than to observe the differences of taste which divide us even from our own grandfathers, to go no further back. When Walpole's 'Castle of Otranto' was published, Gray wrote to him from Cambridge, 'It made some of us cry a little, and all in general afraid to go to bed.' The schoolgirl of to-day would not find anything to trouble her nerves in that 'enormous helmet, a hundred times more large than any casque ever made for a human being, and shaded with a proportionable quantity of black feathers,' which was plumped down so suddenly in the courtyard of the castle; nor even in the specter which Manfred volunteered to follow 'to the gulf of perdition,' but which merely 'marched, sedately but dejected,' to a chamber at the end of the gallery. She would probably harbor a scornful sentiment toward the noble heroine who pauses at a critical moment to inquire of the 'generous Unknown' who was rescuing her, 'Is it fitting that I should accompany you alone into these perplexed retreats? Should we be found together, what would a censorious world think of my conduct?' And when the hero replies, 'I respect your virtuous delicacy, but tho my wishes are not guiltless of aspiring, know

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my soul is dedicated to Another,' she will not be sorry that 'a sudden noise prevented Theodore from proceeding.' . . . . . .

"The moral which attaches itself to these reflections is evident; it points directly to a cautious use of the superlative in criticism. Is the reviewer who five years ago was certain that 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' was an epoch-making play, the finest drama of our time, still of the same mind? And the other reviewer (in *The Daily Chronicle*), who proclaimed 'Brand' 'the greatest world-poem of the century, next to "Faust,"' and 'in the same set with "Agamemnon" and with "Lear," with the literature that we now instinctively regard as high and holy'—has he never been sorry that he spoke?"

LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A STRIKING feature of the publishers' output during the past few months has been the number of books made up of the private correspondence of famous people. Conspicuous among these are the letters of Dean Swift, the letters of Walter Savage Landor, a volume of correspondence between Ruskin and Rossetti, and the love-letters of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning. None of these are more welcome, perhaps, than the selections, now appearing from month to month in *Scribner's Magazine*, from the personal correspondence of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, "the most loved writer of his generation." The first instalment, in the January issue, consists of juvenile letters written by Stevenson to his parents in 1868 and 1869, relating for the most part to early engineering excursions. Mr. Sydney Colvin, who edits the selections, remarks in his introduction: "Stevenson, in truth, never learnt to spell quite in a grown-up manner; and for this master of English letters a catarrh was apt to be a 'cattarrh,' and a neighbor a 'nieghbor,' and literature 'litterature,' to the end." In one of the letters R. L. S. himself writes, "Fancy, I had to ring the bell and ask the girl how she spelt 'myrrh'"; and adds, "I question much if she told me right." And again: "Indeed, my state of mind put me deeply in mind of the Sweet Singer's description of a storm at sea—*vide* Psalmn (any more dumb consonants required? It would look better thus Psawlmn) 107." The following, from a letter to "My dear Mamma," shows that even as a boy he could tell a story effectively:

"There is a drunken brute in the house who disturbed my rest last night. He's a very respectable man in general, but when on the 'spree' a most consummate fool. When he came in he stood on the top of the stair and preached in the dark with great solemnity and no audience from 12 P.M. to half-past one. At last I opened my door. 'Are we to have no sleep at all for that *drunken brute?*' I said. As I hoped, it had the desired effect. 'Drunken brute!' he howled, in much indignation; then after a pause, in a voice of some contrition, 'Well, if I am a drunken brute, it's only once in the twelvemonth!' And that was the end of him; the insult rankled in his mind; and he retired to rest. He is a fish-curer, a man over fifty, and pretty rich too. He's as bad again to-day; but I'll be shot if he keeps me awake; I'll douse him with water if he makes a row."

And here, from another letter to his mother, is a scrap which catches the imagination:

"I stood a long while on the cope watching the sea below me; I hear its dull, monotonous roar at this moment below the shrieking of the wind; and there came ever recurring to my mind the verse I am so fond of:

> But yet the Lord that is on high
> Is more of might by far
> Than noise of many waters is
> Or great sea-billows are."

The second instalment reveals glimpses of Stevenson's moods and ambitions during his life in Edinburgh from 1873 to 1875. Much reason tho he had to quarrel with the Edinburgh climate, the city of his birth had always a most poignant hold upon his love. In a letter written in 1872 he says: "After all, new countries, sun, music, and all the rest can never take down our gusty, rainy, smoky, grim old city out of the first place it has been making for itself in the bottom of my soul, by all pleasant and hard things that have befallen me during these past twenty years or so. My heart is buried there, say in Advocate's Close." And Mr. Colvin tells us that almost Stevenson's last letter to the same friend expresses the peculiar pleasure which he had felt in the choice of the title "Edinburgh Edition" for his collected works, a pleasure which no other title could possibly have given him. In the following passage Stevenson describes an impression which we find later in another form in one of the poems of his "Child's Garden of Verse":

"Oh, how I hate a storm at night! They have been a great influence in my life, I am sure; for I can remember them so far back—long before I was six at least, for we left the house in which I remember listening to them times without number, when I was six. And in those days, the storm had for me a perfect impersonation; as durable and unvarying as any heathen deity. I always heard it, as a horseman riding past with his cloak about his head, and somehow always carried away, and riding past again, and being baffled yet once more, *ad infinitum*, all night long. I think I wanted him to get past; but I am not sure; I know only that I had some interest, either for or against, in the matter, and I used to lie and hold my breath, not quite frightened, but in a state of miserable exaltation."

Here is a passage which tells of the first meeting, in the Edinburgh Hospital, of Stevenson and Mr. W. E. Henley, out of which meeting arose a literary friendship since become famous:

"Yesterday, Leslie Stephen, who was down here to lecture, called on me and took me up to see a poor fellow, a poet who writes for him, and who has been eighteen months in our infirmary, and maybe, for all I know, eighteen months more. It was very sad to see him there, in a little room with two beds, and a couple of sick children in the other bed. A girl came in to visit the children and played dominoes on the counterpane with them; the gas flared and crackled, the fire burned in a dull, economical way; Stephen and I sat on a couple of chairs, and the poor fellow sat up in his bed with his hair and beard all tangled, and talked as cheerfully as if he had been in a king's palace, or the great king's palace of the blue air. He has taught himself two languages since he has been lying there. I shall try to be of use to him."

Mr. Henley, in one of his sonnets, described the impression Stevenson made upon him at that time:

> Thin-legged, thin-chested, slight unspeakably,
> Neat-footed and weak-fingered: in his face—
> Lean, large-boned, curved of beak, and touched with race,
> Bold-lipped, rich-tinted, mutable as the sea,
> The brown eyes radiant with vivacity—
> There shines a brilliant and romantic grace,
> A spirit intense and rare, with trace on trace
> Of passion, impudence, and energy.
> Valiant in velvet, light in ragged luck,
> Most vain, most generous, sternly critical,
> Buffoon and poet, lover and sensualist:
> A deal of Ariel, just a streak of Puck,
> Much Antony, of Hamlet most of all,
> And something of the Shorter-Catechist.

In the following letter Stevenson alludes to a photograph of the famous Elgin marble group of the Three Fates:

"I want to say something more to you about the three women. I wonder so much why they should have been *women*, and halt between two opinions in the matter. Sometimes I think it is because they were made by a man for men; sometimes again I think there is an abstract reason for it, and there is something more substantive about a woman than ever there can be about a man. I can conceive a great mythical woman, living alone among inaccessible mountain-tops or in some lost island in the pagan seas, and ask no more. Whereas, if I hear of a Hercules, I ask after Iole or Deianira. I can not think him a man without women. But I can think of these three deep-breasted women, living out all their days on remote hill-tops, seeing the white dawn and the purple even, and the world outspread before them forever, and no more to them forever than a sight of the eyes, a hearing of the ears, a far-away interest of the inflexible heart, not pausing, not

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pitying, but austere with a holy austerity, rigid with a calm and passionless rigidity; and I find them none the less women to the end.

"And think, if one could love a woman like that once, see her once grow pale with passion, and once wring your lips out upon hers, would it not be a small thing to die? Not that there is not a passion of a quite other sort, much less epic, far more dramatic and intimate, that comes out of the very frailty of perishable women; out of the lines of suffering that we see written about their eyes, and that we may wipe out if it were but for a moment; out of the thin hands, wrought and tempered in agony to a fineness of perception, that the indifferent or the merely happy can not know; out of the tragedy that lies about such a love, and the pathetic incompleteness. This is another thing, and perhaps it is a higher. I look over my shoulder at the three great headless Madonnas, and they look back at me and do not move; see me, and through and over me, the foul life of the city dying to its embers already as the night draws on; and over miles and miles of silent country, set here and there with lit towns, thundered through here and there with night expresses scattering fire and smoke; and away to you, and they see you: and away to the ends of the earth, and the furthest star, and the blank regions of nothing; and they are not moved. My quiet, great-kneed, deep-breasted, well-draped ladies of Necessity, I give my heart to you!"

MRS. LEW WALLACE ON THE OVEREDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

MRS. LEW WALLACE has recently published, under the caption "The Murder of the Modern Innocents," a protest against the overeducation of children, a process which in this country, she says, is slaying its thousands. We can not do better than to let Mrs. Wallace speak for herself from the beginning as she does in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (February):

"The murder of the innocents of the nineteenth century is a march to untimely graves, not by order of a wrathful king, but under what is claimed to be the finest free-school system in the world. Go into any public school and you will see girls pallid as day-lilies, and boys with flat chests and the waxen skin that has been named the school complexion. Every incentive and stimulus is held out: dread of blame, love of praise, prizes, medals, badges, the coveted flourish in the newspapers—the strain never slackens. Watch the long lines filing past, each pupil carrying books—three, four, five—to be studied at night in hot rooms by fierce, sight-destroying lights. Time was when spectacles went with age. They are no sign of age now. Many must wear glasses to help eyes worn prematurely old by night work.

"Said a thoughtful father, 'My children have no child life. They are straining up a grade, talking about examinations. When is their playtime if not now, and what has become of the light-hearted boys? School is never out. Even in the fields the butterfly and the tree-toad are turned into object-lessons, and the grasshopper is torn to pieces in order to be instructive. When I was a boy, and school let out, we were gay and free. We studied in schooltime, and in playtime there was no thought of anything but play.' . . . . . .

"Said a mother, 'Two and two are what?'

"The boy hesitated.

"'Surely you know that two and two make four.'

"'Yes, mamma; but I am trying to remember the process.'

"Process, indeed!

"A child of nine years is required to define and understand such words as these: aphocrasis, apocope, paragoge, paraleipsis, diocrasis, synocrasis, tmesis. There are famous speakers and writers who never saw them.

"Lest the gentle reader be as ignorant as the writer I mention that these, and more of the same sort, may be found in many modern English grammars.

"One day Mary was bending over a tablet writing words on both sides of a straight line, like multiplied numerators and denominators.

"'What are you at now?' asked grandma.

"Mary answered with pride, 'I am diagraming.'

"'In the name of sense, what's diagraming?'

"'It's mental discipline. Miss Cram says I have a fine mind that needs developing. Look here, grandma, now this is the correct placing of the elements. "Fourscore" and "seven" are joined by the word "and," a subordinate connective copulative conjunction. It modifies years, the attribute of the proposition. "Ago" is a model adverb of past time. The root word of the first clause is——'

"'Why, that's Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. I keep it in my work-basket and know it by heart.'

"'Indeed! Well, "Our" is a simple person——'

"That's enough. If President Lincoln had been brought up on such stuff that speech would never have been written. He called a noun a noun, and was done with it.

"One day Mary came home at noon too sick to eat dinner. What had happened to the darling? She had seen a cat dissected in class.

"Are our daughters being trained for surgeons?

"Other noons she was required to find who was the author of 'I sat by its cradle, I followed its hearse,' and what caused the fall of the feudal system, and bring back the answers for the afternoon session. She was too hurried to eat anything but a banana while making a dive at the reference books, and said, 'I only remember these answers a few days. There's so much more coming on all the time.' Of course by far the greater portion must be forgotten as the waves of yesterday.

"The whole family go and laugh themselves to death at the 'Milk-White Flag,' while Mary stays in to do her problems, her head bound with a wet cloth. Having no turn for mathematics, she will never get any sense out of it. Naturally, she hates the hypotenuse (if that's the name), and its kindred torments are foreign to her as monkey talk. With red eyelids and nervous fingers she ciphers whole evenings over partial payments—sums not ten men could do and for which she can never have need.

"'Mental discipline.' Not any more than a Chinese puzzle; merely so much rubbish under the attic. The mathematics superstition is strong in the land we love to call our own; children of thirteen are in algebra.

"Undertake the tasks laid on girls in their teens for one year and then write me how you like the 'system.' We need no physician to tell us that the number of nervous diseases on the increase is appalling. Even paralysis has crept in on the young; a leading physician of our State had three new cases in 1896. There is too much of everything except what is contained in Judge Baldwin's admirable answer to the question, 'Should manners be taught in our public schools?' Four, or at the utmost five, hours are a full day's study if one is to have health in this exhaustive climate. Under our forcing system the time demanded is nearer ten hours. Foreign children may study harder, but they do not come of fathers consumed by ambition, and mothers trying to do the impossible. . . . . .

"There are limits to geography; since literature has possessed the public mind there are no boundary lines. To be sure it is a fine thing to read Browning at sight, and to know what Carlyle means by a 'hell-queller,' but these delights may be reserved for maturer intellects; something might be left undone in the schools. A pupil must read 'Paradise Lost' and write an essay on the poem within six days; a composition for scholars and that few scholars do read. I learn with pain that Dante has been added to the course in some States. . . . . .

"Back of all, and harder than unbending rules, is the merciless ambition of parents. American children must do, be, and have everything. Propose to cut down, drop the least congenial study, and there is an outcry—'Why, then Mary could not get her diploma!' What will she do with it if she does get it? Lay it away in a forgotten top drawer, or frame and hang it in the guest chamber—a costly document bought with a great price. . . . . .

"The mother of a girl with lips colorless as her forehead declared, 'I have a high standard of education for Julia.'

"'But health, if she leaves that in the text-books, tho she speak with the tongues of men and of angels, it profiteth nothing.'

"'I mean,' determinedly, 'for her to have advantages, and when she gets her diploma she can rest.'

"So she sums along till she can multiply three figures by three figures in her head, day and night thinking and thinking. One soft Sunday afternoon, when even the day laborer was having his leisurely stroll, I asked why she was not out with the rest of the family. She was at home writing an essay on Gray's 'Elegy.'

"'Oh, it's no trouble for her to do it. I don't see how she

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writes so easily. This is her last year; she has seven studies; then comes the finishing school at New Haven.'

"'Doesn't her head ache?'

"'Sometimes she talks in her sleep' (again the proud look); 'it's Latin, I think.'

"She was already in the finishing school, and what she now says in her sleep we shall not know till we learn the language of the dead.

"That is not the only house where there is a drawer scented with tuberose and heliotrope, and opening it is like opening the grave.

"Easy for her to have seven studies under seven different teachers! Try it yourself. . . . . .

"It is urged that every American is a possible President; that he should be well equipped, a many-sided person equal to any fortune, and so on. True, but do not forget that our greatest

—'the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times'—

had what would now be called a meagre education, cared nothing for books, and was without a library. It is doubtful if any one of our chiefs walked through the Valley of the Shadow of Dante while a schoolboy.

"Few are born great, and if greatness is to be achieved it will not be by piling books at the top of one's head till the brains can not move.

"President Lincoln taught us that if a man loves learning he will have it tho he live in a wilderness. If your boy's tastes are not scholarly you may make him miserable trying to force a love for learning. He will go through the books, and the books will go through him; there is no assimilation. You can not change his nature any more than you can make your Rose of Spring smile on old Crœsus, instead of sighing her soul away to Romeo waiting in the shadows. . . . . .

"Constantly the question is being brought up, 'Shall this and that be added to our public schools?' But who asks, 'Can the scholars endure any more?' They have no protest nor petition; they must stand like human vessels ready to be filled to the brim with mixtures of facts. I plead for a childhood of the soul as well as of the body, for the free air, the blessed sunshine, the moderate task ended at the schoolhouse. This night young heads are leaning against their mothers, tired as no young things should ever be, and it is a sorrowful sound to hear a child waking from what might be the sunny slumber of a light heart beating to healthful music to ask in troubled voice, 'Do you think I can make the pass grade?' It is said that they like to go to school. Yes, and they would like it twice as well if there were half as much to learn. Many children have I known, but not one who loved study for its own sake. Companionship is what lures them.

"Instead of wandering up and down the wilderness of wintry facts let them loiter a while among the dear illusions. The Happy Valley of Childhood is but narrow, where the golden water babbles to the talking bird and the singing tree, where the sun always shines and the years are summers. They who adjust the load that presses so heavily on the springs of life have much to account for.

"Boston has been shaken by a solemn protest from the city physician against the ruinous manner in which children are overworked. Not the orphans in factories, nor the poor in the tenements, but in the handsome schoolhouses where the well-to-do send their sons and daughters."

Mrs. Wallace concludes with the statement that the relation of the teacher to this modern American system of overeducation is often as pathetic and helpless as that of the child. For both alike the pressure is becoming dangerously high. It is in response to the entreaty of many teachers that Mrs. Wallace has given utterance to this plea to lighten the load of the overladen.

WAS WAGNER CRAZY?

DR. WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, reputed to be an expert on insanity, after spending an evening at the Metropolitan Opera-House during the recent rendering there of Wagner's creations, expressed his conviction that the great German was a "lunatic of sounds." Nor does Dr. O'Sullivan stand entirely alone in this belief. Lombroso and other alienists have concluded that Wagner was unsound. We quote a few of Dr. O'Sullivan's utterances on the subject (*The Verdict*, New York):

"There is a lack of sequence and logical flow in his sudden erraticism that mark the unbalanced mind. Now and then, for a bar or two, some silver thread of sound, like some slim, wan spirit of melody, will wander with Wagner; and then comes a hideous crash. It is every instrument and every voice on a distinct, discordant errand of its own. The ear is mobbed with uproar. To me it is the veriest lawlessness of acoustics—mere crimes of sound. . . . . .

"There was one passage of Wagner to which I gave ear recently which was supposed to represent, through the medium of music, a scene in a forest. I closed my eyes, and did my generous best to find some suggestion of woodland sounds. There was neither note nor chord in all of it, so far as my ear could discover, which told of rustling leaf or bird song, or any other of the great or little voices of the woods. It might have been a train crashing through a trestle, or a foundry in full swing, or some great accident where there were tearing and rending of giant timbers and a frightful loss of life; there were collision and crash and shriek, but not one inference of a forest sort was to be drawn from it. Indeed, beyond any of the above even, it suggested the clamorous, dangerous wards of a lunatic asylum. . . . . .

"Recurring for one last thought to my theory that Wagner was a pure maniac, who raved in his so-called operas, let me say that it is a fact well known, and as I hold significant, that whereas there is a brigade of musicians, all lunatics, detained in German madhouses, every last man of them, when questioned on that point—and they were questioned—professed himself a loyal adherent and admirer of Wagner. Not one of these lunatic musicians failed to hail Wagner as the king of opera and his works as the very ultimate of melody. There you are; in music, as in other matters, one may say, 'Like master, like man.' Wagner was a lunatic, and every lunatic of musical pretension naturally flocks to his flag."

In this connection, it may be interesting to quote Wagner's famous musical creed, which it is claimed by a writer in *Music*, "every musician should know and repeat, even as the faithful repeat its prototype and model in the churches":

"I believe in God, Mozart, and Beethoven, and also in their disciples and apostles; I believe in the Holy Ghost and in the truth of the one indivisible art; I believe that this art comes from God, and dwells in the hearts of all enlightened human beings; I believe that whosoever has but once reveled in the ennobling joys of this exalted art will serve it for all time, nor ever prove untrue, and I believe that through this art all may find salvation.

"I believe in a Day of Judgment, and that then all those will be damned who have dared in this world to deal sordidly with this chaste and noble art, putting it to shame and dishonoring it, out of badness of heart and mere greed for the pleasures of the senses. But, contrariwise, I believe that the true disciples of this exalted art will be transfigured in a heavenly commingling of sunny, sweet-smelling consonances, and will be united, for all eternity, to the celestial source of harmony."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Publishers' Circular* 6,008 new books were published last year in England, 236 fewer than in 1897. The decrease is almost entirely in the class of novels and juvenile works.

THE election of M. Lavedan to occupy the fauteuil left vacant by the death of Meilhac made complete, for the first time in a quarter of a century, the number of the Forty Immortals. On January 4, however, the death of Edouard Hervé reduced the membership of the Academy to thirty-nine. Again there is a chance for Zola.

A WRITER in *The Nation* calls attention to the number of reprints of suppressed, or rare, or hitherto unknown writings of various authors, which have come upon us in the past few weeks. One magazine has discovered more scraps from the writing-desk of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, another has opened for us some note-books of Robert Louis Stevenson. We have had newly discovered Thackerayana, and the much-discussed resuscitation of the lost Shelley, the "Original Poems by Victor and Cazire." Yet the suggestion that a generation so absorbed in reprints of the departed great argues in the act its own literary barrenness, is hardly justified by the facts.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR WEATHER-PREDICTION.

THERE is a good deal of mistaken criticism of scientific weather-prediction, based largely on ignorance of what such prediction really undertakes to do, and of how far it succeeds in doing it. With many, the government "probabilities" are to be placed precisely on a level with the guesses hazarded by this or that "weather-prophet" of local fame. *The Monthly Weather Review* undertakes to enlighten such persons. It says:

"During the past few months the editor has noticed a number of newspaper paragraphs discussing the relative merits of the weather predictions published daily by the officials of the Weather Bureau for one or two days in advance and those published by the numerous 'farmers' almanacs, published several months or even a year in advance, and sold in large numbers throughout the country. The predictions of the weather, as made by the Weather Bureau, are based entirely upon the daily maps that show the actual condition of the atmosphere, as reported by reliable observers throughout the country. On the other hand, the predictions in the various almanacs are founded upon a variety of principles, among which are the following:

"1. The most conservative and rational almanacs are those that compile from the records of many past years a table showing what sort of weather has prevailed most frequently on the respective days of the year.

"2. The least rational almanacs are those that pretend that the weather is controlled by planetary combinations and stellar influences, therefore such predictions are properly said to be based upon astrology.

"3. An intermediate class publishes prediction based upon the probability of spots on the sun, thereby assuming it to have been demonstrated that the solar spots control terrestrial weather.

"4. The least scientific system of preparing the almanac predictions was explained to the editor many years ago by a gentleman whose almanac made the greatest pretensions to high scientific accuracy. This gentleman stated that on certain days he felt endowed with a certain ability or inspiration. These were his weather-making days, on which he sat down and with the most absolute confidence in the accuracy of his work wrote up the weather for the coming year, continuing at the work for a considerable time until the inspiration seemed to leave him, whereupon he necessarily stopped and delayed resuming the work until again filled with the spirit of divination.

"Doubtless some almanac-makers adopt a combination of the four preceding methods, but, in general, these seem to be the principles most widely recognized in the long-range predictions of the almanacs, except only that in all cases the authors make free use of a system of general and rather indefinite terms that will apply just as well to a thunderstorm, a hurricane, or an earthquake. The warning, 'Look out for something very unusual about this time,' is, of course, not a meteorological prediction, and not nearly as definite as the railroad signboard, 'Look out for the engine when the bell rings.'

"It must be acknowledged that the Weather Bureau has done wisely in abstaining from any attempt to make long-range predictions, based upon any or all of the four methods above mentioned. The method that is actually used in its daily work has nothing of the absurd profundity of the astrological method, but is based upon the simplest common sense. The hope of the Bureau as expressed by General Myer in 1871 still continues to be our earnest aim, namely, to so educate every citizen that he may take an intelligent view of the daily weather-maps and learn to make his own local predictions.

"In connection with meteorology in general, and especially weather predictions, there is a popular tendency to make a mistaken use of the word 'science.' Knowledge is science as distinguished from the world of imagination, which is fiction. Whatever is logical and true may be called scientific, but whatever is illogical or untrue is certainly not scientific. A map or a survey that gives us an exact picture of the true location of every spot on the earth's surface responds to scientific geography. A catalog of all the plants and animals on the earth or of the stars in the sky constitutes a biological or an astronomical survey and is truly scientific. A series of maps of the weather at 8 A.M. daily is a scientific meteorological work, and any prediction of the weather that can be logically deduced from these maps is a scientific prediction. But a lot of predictions that are said to be deduced in defiance of sound logic and with a very imperfect knowledge of the laws of nature are fanciful fictions and not scientific, because they are contrary to all sound knowledge. Science can not possibly go contrary to the truth. Most scientific knowledge is so simple that it is taught in the schools to the children. There is not a child of the ten millions who attend our public schools who has not been taught that the stars and planets have no influence on human affairs. On the other hand, there are some fields of study that are so difficult that only a few have time and taste to devote to them. These may, if one pleases, be called the most profound depths of science, but they are perfectly accessible to every logical student, and a century hence this profound science will have become clear to all and will be taught in our schools just as we now teach that which was unknown in the time of Galileo and which is even yet untaught in the schools of Turkey and China.

"In the preceding lines we have had in mind the average or normal American citizen, one that believes that two and two are four and that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and all the other axioms and principles of natural science. On the other hand, we must recognize the fact that there is quite an appreciable percentage of human beings who do not accept these principles. These are those who can demonstrate that the world is flat; that the earth does not revolve daily or annually; who believe in squaring the circle, in perpetual motion, the Keely motor, and other incongruities. The philosopher De Morgan has well styled this class of humanity as 'paradoxers.' They can assent to the truth of principles and facts that the rest of the world can never indorse; they belong to a different part of the universe from that world in which we live, to a place where white is black, where yes means no, where a part is greater than the whole, where time runs backward, where the material controls the spiritual. It is conceivable that the Creator may have created many distinct systems of worlds, and that the laws which obtain in our part of the universe do not hold good everywhere. The science that we are studying is simply the knowledge of the principles and the facts that belong to our part of the universe, where the 'paradoxers' are entirely out of place."

COMPRESSED AIR FOR HORSELESS VEHICLES.

THE recent formation of companies for the operation of trucks for heavy traffic by compressed-air motors has caused considerable interest. *The American Machinist* expresses the opinion that the first step would be properly to invent and operate one of the proposed vehicles, which, it intimates, now exist only on paper. It says:

"We have been, as we could not have failed to have been, believers in the adaptability and efficiency of compressed air for certain purposes of power storage and transmission. We have been glad to do what we could to spread information concerning it for the purposes for which it is eminently adapted. We have never believed and never represented that compressed air is the best means of power transmission in existence, or that it can ever supplant other means, except in the somewhat limited field which especially belongs to it. In shop use, with which we have most to do, it has shown its great value, especially for direct hoisting and for the driving of small portable tools, just as it had previously done in mining, tunneling, and submarine work. The field of its usefulness has latterly broadened, until the number of its occupations is legion. A couple of street-cars were run for a year upon one of the surface railway lines of this city and gave a most creditable exhibition. A fine power-station and a full equipment of compressed-air cars for one of the cross-town lines of the city are now being prepared, and will soon, we hope, be in successful and permanent operation. The air-compressing plant will be much superior to that previously employed, and the motors also will exhibit the beneficial effects of the previously acquired expe-

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rience, so that the present most strongly entrenched electric systems may not, after all, be the only means of surface traction.

"But we are promised an exhibition of the powers of compressed air far more pretentious than this. It is proposing to arise in its might and drive practically all the horses from our streets. The autotruck is to transform the city. We have a great boom on for compressed air. There is an American Air Power Company with a capital of $7,000,000, an International Air Power Company with a capital also of $7,000,000; a New York Autotruck Company, $10,000,000, and a Chicago Autotruck Company, $10,000,000. Such eminent engineers as Richard Croker and Joseph Leiter are operating the machinery, stock is selling, and its 'value' is advancing. Some of it has been quoted above 70; but where is the truck, and what can it do? Where is the first truck, and where is there any promising record of its practical performance? There is a truck which has hauled castings around a factory yard in Worcester, Mass., and that, we are given to understand, is all that there is as yet to show. Two factories are ready to rush out the trucks, but are they yet invented? We are not here implying that they are not; but the question would seem to be a proper one. When stock is for sale the stock buyers should know what they are buying. Do they know in the present case?"

In discussing the proposition that New York ice-wagons should be run by motors, *Industries and Iron* asserts that even if orders for sufficient wagons should be divided among all the motor-wagon builders in the world, they could not be secured before the year 1900. It goes on to say:

"Both steam and petrol motors would appear to be better suited for the purpose than either compressed air or electricity. The most urgent need for the steam-motors is an efficient condenser, and the most urgent need for a petrol-engine, of the requisite power, would be the supply of cooling water for the cylinders. The waste arising from the liquefaction of the ice carried, apart from the effect of six or eight tons of ice in the vicinity of the engine, would appear to contribute in no mean degree toward the provision of these absolute necessities."

Meanwhile the great non-speculative public is looking on with mild interest and awaits with considerable curiosity the advent of the first compressed-air "autotruck."

WHAT ARE THE X-RAYS?

JAMES QUICK concludes an article in *Knowledge* (November 1) on "Progress in Radiography" with the following description of the most recent theories of the Roentgen rays. He says:

"What, now, is the mechanism producing Roentgen rays? Do they consist of molecular streams, or are they of the nature of vibrations—transverse or longitudinal? Here we are confronted with a host of hypotheses and theories that would demand much more space than is here possible to discuss adequately.

"Experiments by Roentgen, Battelli, and others have tended to show that Roentgen and cathode rays are of the same nature, but that the former constitute only part of the latter. The clear distinction, however, between actual similarity is expressed by the absolute non-deviation of Roentgen rays in a magnetic field, while this phenomenon is a strong characteristic of cathode rays. The numerous researches by Swinton and others seem to place beyond doubt the molecular nature of cathode rays, and to prove that they consist of electrified atoms or ions in rapid progressive motion, while the general opinion of physicists seems to be settling toward a wave or ether theory for the Roentgen rays. The difficulty of formulating a perfectly satisfactory theory is great, however, when one has to contend with the fact that there is no direct proof of reflection, refraction, or even polarization of the rays. If polarization could be proved it would simplify matters, as it would show the vibrations to be transversal. The three principal hypotheses under discussion at the present time are: Firstly, the ultracorpuscular theory, by Prof. J. J. Thomson; secondly, that the rays are transverse ether waves, and of such excessively short wave-lengths that they are an extreme case of ultra-violet light; thirdly, the hypothesis of Sir G. Stokes, that they consist of transverse waves in the same manner as light waves, but that they differ from the latter in that they do not form regular trains of wavelets—a half million or more, on the average, in each train—but are solitary waves, each 'train' consisting of but one or two wavelets at the most.

"The first of these theories is truly a startling one, for it assumes that the atoms of ordinary matter can be pulverized into still finer particles, and that even solid bodies may be penetrated by the flight of such sub-atoms traveling with enormous velocity. It also opens up the question of the divisibility of the atom, which, to say the least of it, is an amazing one to face.

"Stokes's theory amounts to this: That cathode rays consist of negatively charged missiles, shot in showers like hedge-firing, from the negative electrode against a target (the anti-cathode), which receives and suddenly arrests them; and that the Roentgen rays are due to the independent pulses propagated through the ether when the advances of their negative charges are thus abruptly stopped or altered. The radiation from the target reaches the object which is being skiagraphed as an undulation consisting of irregular pulses.

"This view has been advanced by Johnston Stoney in analyzing these irregular undulations and resolving them into trains of waves of different wave-lengths, among which waves of short wave-length are abundant if the hedge-firing has been sufficiently violent and irregular. The object will then be opaque to the longer waves but transparent to the short ones, and the Roentgen effects follow. This explanation tends to bring Stokes's theory into agreement with the theory of Sagnac and others, that the rays are of the nature of light waves, but with excessively short ultra-violet wave-lengths."

A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

THE submarine boat is like the flying-machine in that its development appears to be just at that point where success may be attained very shortly or may be postponed for many years. The French are very active in building submarine boats, and have turned out a number, each one of which, as *Industries and Iron* sarcastically remarks, is enthusiastically announced as a wonderful success, and is then heard of no more. The latest is the *Gustave Zèdé*, which is thus compared with the *Holland*—our own most recent effort in this line—by a writer in *Electricity*:

"This boat, which has passed successfully through several severe tests, is apparently hailed by the ever-enthusiastic and excitable Frenchmen as the final solution of the submarine torpedo-boat problem, and would enable them, so they confidently believe, to cope successfully with England's greater navy were a war between those two nations ever declared. In general appearance and method of propulsion the *Gustave Zèdé* much resembles the submarine boat *Holland*, the principal difference being one of dimension, as the former is more than twice as long as the latter. The boat invented by Mr. John P. Holland, and which is now being tested as a submarine torpedo-thrower by the United States Government, is 53 feet in length by 10 feet 3 inches in width, whereas the French boat has a length of 131 feet and is proportionally wider. Both are cigar-shaped, built of steel, and capable of withstanding a heavy external pressure. The *Gustave Zèdé* is submerged solely by means of horizontal rudders, whereas the *Holland* boat may be submerged either by admitting water to a number of tanks, or when properly balanced may be made to dive by the use of horizontal rudders. In this regard it would seem as tho the *Holland* boat had a decided advantage over its rival, for a number of practical tests made some time ago showed definitely that horizontal rudders could not always be depended upon unless the craft was properly balanced. By admitting water to the tanks in the case of the *Holland* boat almost any desired degree of buoyancy may be obtained.

"As regards motive power, both crafts when submerged make use of electricity, which is stored in batteries that likewise serve as ballast. When traveling along the surface, however, the *Holland* boat is propelled by means of a 50 horse-power gasoline engine. In the matter of speed it would seem as tho the *Gustave Zèdé* had slightly the advantage, for, if reports may be trusted,

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the French boat is capable of making ten knots an hour while totally submerged, whereas the *Holland* makes, if we are not mistaken, between eight and nine. Both of these submarine crafts are equipped with a strong electric light and reflector to be used when submerged, that of the *Gustave Zèdé* being especially powerful, the reflector, consisting as it does of rims of prismatic glass, much resembling the optical apparatus made use of in lighthouse lanterns.

"Judging from the official tests were made of the *Holland* in the lower bay on November 14 last, when the naval board appointed for the purpose pronounced themselves as highly pleased with the results, as well as from the trial of the *Gustave Zèdé* at Salins d'Hyeres, where it was definitely proven that the submarine boat was capable of surprising battle-ships, it would seem as tho a revolution in the methods of carrying on naval warfare were imminent, due principally to the development of electricity, and especially the storage-battery, which has made it possible to obtain for submarine use a motive power which does not consume oxygen and necessitates but a comparatively small amount of space."

ANCIENT GLASS MIRRORS.

THE art of making glass mirrors backed with brilliant metal is often regarded as a modern one, but, as shown by M. G. Angerville in an article in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, January 7), recent discoveries have shown that it was in use by the ancient Romans, altho lead was the metal then commonly employed. Says M. Angerville:

"The ancients generally employed metallic mirrors. They were also acquainted with glass mirrors, but these latter were always of small size. The existence of glass mirrors among the ancients was known to us, before last year, only by several passages in the works of different authors.

"Pliny mentions the glass mirrors found at Sidon, but does not speak of their metallic covering. Alexander of Aphrodisias, a commentator of Aristotle, says in his 'Problems,' which date from the third century of our era: 'Why have glass mirrors such brilliancy? Because they are backed with tin.'

"In the remains of the old Roman camp of Saalburg has been brought to light a piece of a mirror backed with gold-leaf, and other similar mirrors have been found at Ratisbon.

"'The use of metal leaf—gold, silver, copper, iron, tin—was current in the arts among the ancients and in the Middle Ages,' says M. Berthelot, who has recently investigated the history of the mirror industry. 'The fabrication of gold and silver leaf has often been described. Among other uses, these leaves were applied to glass by glue. Artists must have soon perceived that reflected images were produced by objects thus backed, but it is difficult to obtain perfectly reflecting surfaces in this way.'

"For this reason the use of melted lead was devised. This last point was established by M. Berthelot in 1897.

"M. Robert, custodian of the Archeological Museum at Reims, sent to the illustrious chemist the *débris* of mirrors found in the Gallo-Roman tombs of the third and fourth centuries of our era, discovered in the environs of the city. The largest was 5 centimeters [2 inches] in diameter; it was curved like a watch-glass, and about half a millimeter [.02 of an inch] thick. Its convex surface, smooth and shining, represented a spherical segment corresponding to a sphere of about 20 decimeters [80 inches] in diameter. The concave surface was filled with lead, changed largely into carbonate and litharge owing to the long action of the air and the moist earth. The other fragments gave similar results when examined and chemically analyzed.

"M. Berthelot thus explains their mode of manufacture: 'The metal was applied by pouring a thin layer of melted lead into the concavity of the glass, which was probably heated previously. . . . This application may have been made to the separated segment or to the interior of the original hollow sphere, which perhaps would have been the best way. It could then have been cut up into mirrors after cooling. In any case, the application of such thin layers of lead must have been accompanied by considerable oxidation. . . .'

"These mirrors of glass backed with metal were carried throughout the Roman empire, to Gaul and Thrace, and even to Egypt. In fact, in August, 1898, M. Berthelot had occasion to examine one of the thirteen glass mirrors found three years before in Bulgaria, among the ruins of a temple of the second and third centuries of our era, and two other mirrors found in the ruins of the Egyptian city of Antinoë.

"The first, sent by M. Dobrusky, director of the Sofia Museum, is circular, 47 millimeters [1⅞ inches] in diameter; it has traces of a handle and is enclosed in a metallic frame decorated with a garland. The backing layer, formed originally of melted lead, is one tenth of a millimeter thick.

"The two others were sent by M. Guimet, founder of the Museum. One of them was surrounded by a pentagonal plaster case; it was only 5 millimeters [⅕ inch] in diameter. The second, found in a Byzantine tomb in the hands of a young girl, still gives very clear images; it is framed in metal ornamented with fourteen little roses in relief, and is furnished with a ring.

"All are made in the same way: they are small, very thin, and evidently cut from blown-glass globes into which melted lead had been poured. They were then placed in a frame of metal, plaster, or wood.

"What became of this process early in the Middle Ages? Was it lost for the time, or did its tradition continue? New discoveries will doubtless enlighten us on this point.

"However this may be, in 1250 Vincent de Beauvais describes the fabrication of glass mirrors, and shows how to pour the melted lead into the hot glass. The monk John Packlam, Roger Bacon, and Raymond Tully also speak of it.

"It was not until toward the end of the fifteenth century, at Murano, that melted lead was abandoned. It necessitated the use of heat, and consequently of thin glass, to avoid breaking. The properties of tin amalgam, then recently discovered, enabled a new method to be used.

"At the beginning of the sixteenth century there were in use together metallic mirrors, glass mirrors backed with metal, and tinned mirrors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A COLLEGE REUNION BY TELEPHONE.

THE following account of a successful attempt to hold joint reunions of college alumni in different cities by connecting them by means of the long-distance telephone is from *The Western Electrician*, Chicago, February 11. Says that journal:

"At the very successful dinner of the Northwestern Association of the Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, held in Chicago on the night of February 3, a noteworthy use was made of the long-distance telephone to put the gentlemen present in communication with similar gatherings of alumni in Boston and St. Louis and with the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at South Orange, N. J., and an orchestra in Milwaukee. The idea originated with the officers of the Chicago association, and it met with such an enthusiastic reception that it grew to dimensions not anticipated when it was first suggested. The affair attracted great attention from the press of the country and proved a very enjoyable feature of the several banquets. . . . . .

"In Boston, the home of the Institute, the alumni, to the number of about 150, dined at the Technology Club, 79 Newbury Street; in Chicago 130 gentlemen sat down at the University Club, 116 Dearborn Street; in St. Louis the enthusiasm was so great that it was at one time reported that 1,900 were present, but a tally showed that nine men were doing the cheering. The arrangements at Chicago were very simple. The University Club is but a few feet from the new Central Exchange of the Chicago Telephone Company, and a couple of extra wires carried from window to window made the connection . . . . In the banquet-room there were about sixty receivers distributed on the tables, not enough to go around, but enough to give every man a chance to hear about half of the time. A portable desk set was placed at the head of the central table in front of President Ferguson, and close at hand was a stationary cabinet set, at which Mr. Andrews officiated to make the opening arrangements. The talking from Chicago was done through these two transmitters, but, of course, every one who had a receiver could hear. At Boston there were 20 receivers. . . . . .

"During the dinner and afterward, except when cut off for conversation, the music of the orchestra at the Palm Garden, Milwaukee, was coming over the wire. The guests could pick up a

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receiver and listen to a few bars at almost any time. When the coffee-and-cigar period of the dinner was reached Mr. Andrews called up Mr. Edison's laboratory at South Orange, N. J., and asked for Mr. Edison. There was no trouble in getting the connection, and the voice of the speaker came over the wire clear and distinct. Mr. Edison's remarks were listened to with keen interest. . . . . .

"After Mr. Edison's little speech the alumni in Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis received some instruction and a great deal of entertainment through the telephones. Speeches of Mayor Quincy, President Crafts of the Institute, and President Miller of the General Alumni Association were heard from Boston, not so clearly as Mr. Edison's, but fairly well. Cheers were exchanged; classmates chaffed each other, and 'roasts' and 'gags' relieved the set speeches, much as if all the 'boys' had met in one place. President Crafts expressed the hope that at the next annual banquet the alumni would be able to see one another from afar by electricity as well as hear. Governor Roosevelt of New York was unable to talk over the telephone, as had been expected, owing to an imperative engagement that took him to a private residence in New York City where there was no instrument.

"For three hours the banqueters 'held the wire,' and they enjoyed the privilege to the utmost. It was the largest and most successful 'telephone reunion' ever attempted."

LONG DISTANCE POWER-TRANSMISSION.

IN a paper read recently before the Society of Arts in England, Prof. George Forbes proposes to perform some wonderful feats in the way of power-transmission by means of electricity. Professor Forbes will be remembered as the English engineer employed by the Niagara Falls Power Company who took to himself all the credit of "harnessing the falls" and otherwise made himself unpopular in this country by his strictures on American engineers after his return home. It is perhaps on account of this unpopularity that *The Engineering Magazine* waxes sarcastic at the expense of his present paper, which it describes as belonging to the "variety of electrical literature best described as transcendental," and as being facetious, altho "unintentionally so." Professor Forbes's paper outlines a plan for transmitting energy from Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, to the Rand country (from 350 to 500 miles), and mentions as commercially possible the lighting of Cairo from the first cataract of the Nile, 400 miles distant. The English professor's plans for financing his scheme are found especially amusing by his anonymous critic, who says:

"It [the paper] even goes into details and gives figures, and, among other things, develops an entirely new idea in financing plants, proposing to use an indeterminate, but enormous, number of tons of copper wire, hung up in the heart of Africa, as a security upon which to borrow money at 4 per cent. The details are as amusing as ingenious.

"It is assumed that, for a 400-mile transmission, all the power transmitted—say, 1,000 horse-power—can be sold at £50 per horse-power year. It is demonstrated that, under these circumstances, the plant will earn 40 per cent. annually above the mortgage on the copper, which, as the author ingenuously says, 'may be taken away, if the company fails, and is an absolutely safe security.' It is assumed that 20,000 volts will be used, that the operation cost of the generating plant will be £20,000 per year, and that nothing will ever happen to necessitate repairs. The copper—3,600 tons of it in this case—is to be borrowed for an annual-interest payment of 4 per cent. on its cost—about £10,800 a year. It is easy to see that, if the annual income is £50,000, there will be enough profit to pay about 40 per cent. dividend on the cost of the electrical machinery.

"It is a beautiful proposition, but it has its disadvantages. If such an arrangement could be made for the use of the copper, and if the line miraculously supported itself, like Mohammed's coffin, without poles, along a costless right of way and without attention, to a region where people are willing to pay £50 per year for 1 horse-power; and if there were no depreciation, no wind-storms, no lightning, no earthquakes; and if power cost nothing at the generating end—this would be a truly magnificent scheme. It would pay handsomely—until somebody should build a railway and haul into its district concentrated power in the shape of coal. Doubtless such a railway could obtain its capital for rails on the same basis as that proposed above for borrowing copper."

FERMENTATION WITHOUT YEAST.

A RESULT of great importance has been obtained by Professor Buchner, of Tübingen University, who has succeeded in inducing fermentation by using a solution of crushed yeast cells containing no living cells at all. In other words, the process, which has always been supposed never to occur except as an accompaniment of yeast-growth, is now shown to depend merely on a chemical product of that growth. This corresponds to the discovery in medicine that most germ diseases are caused not directly by the growth of the germs, but by the poisons that they generate in the body. In an abstract of Professor Buchner's paper contributed to *Science* (December 23) by Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the writer says:

"Most interesting is the deportment of the yeast juice toward sugars. Fermentation is set up much quicker than by yeast and proceeds much faster. Quite a number of sugar solutions treated with the ferment at the beginning of the paper were in rapid action before the close. The evolved gas is almost pure carbon dioxid. The reaction is made much quicker if a small amount of sugar is dissolved in large volume of the yeast liquor. The vitality of the ferments continues for two or three days, after which time their activity is rapidly diminished. When carefully dried at a low temperature the vitality of the ferments is not destroyed, and it is probable that in a desiccated state the active properties of the mixture may be kept indefinitely without loss.

"It follows, as a result of these investigations, that living cells are not necessary to fermentation, and thus another of the fetishes of the old chemistry is destroyed. Fermentation can no longer be regarded as a physiological act produced by living organisms. It is simply due to the chemical power of an amylolyte acting in a manner entirely similar to the ordinary digestive ferments. It has not yet been possible to isolate the fermentative enzyme, partly because of its instability, but chiefly because of the presence of other enzymes."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE lighting of a room," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "depends, to a large extent, upon the color and the material of the walls; in other words, upon the percentage of light reflected by them. Recent experiments have shown the proportion of light reflected to be in percentages as follows: Black velvet, 0.4; black cloth, 1.2; black paper, 4.5; dark blue, 6.5; dark green, 10.1; light red, 16.2; dark yellow, 20; blue, 30; light yellow, 40; light green, 46.5; light orange, 54.8; white, 70; mirror, 92.3."

"THE famous gravity road, owned by the Delaware and Hudson Company, and which has been operated, we believe, since 1829, is to be abandoned, together with the canal in connection with which it has been operated," says *The Scientific American Supplement*. "The management finds that it can ship its coal by steam railway cheaper. Arrangement for handling this coal traffic has been made with the Erie. The change will seriously affect the towns of Honesdale and Carbondale, and will take from the traveling public one of its famous novelties—a ride over the gravity road."

THE question of the porosity of thin steel plates under heavy hydraulic pressure having been raised, experiments have been carried out at the Washington navy yard with the view of settling the point in a practical way. According to a report in *Engineering*, "pieces of sheet steel of ¼ inch, ⅛ inch, 1/16 inch, and 1/32 inch in thickness were subjected to a water pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch, and in no case was any percolation found. A ⅜-inch rivet joining two ⅛-inch plates also proved tight under the same pressure. A test was also made to determine the friction of water under high pressure, and while it was inclusive, there was no evidence that the friction of water under high pressure was any greater than the friction of water not under pressure."

AFTER noting the fact that English cities are awakening to the advantages of electric traction, but that, having fallen behind hand in this matter, they are obliged to look abroad, especially to this country, for equipment, *The Railway and Engineering Review* says: "It does seem rather strange that the nation which has always taken such a leading part in the development of electricity in experimental and theoretical ways should at this time be found so far in the rear in the practical application of electricity to what in this country is one of its best developed uses—that of the street railway. It was only a few years ago that electrical students in the United States had to send to England for all their text-books, and now we have the spectacle of English engineers sending to the United States for machinery designed according to the ideas of those former students."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHEN WERE THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT WRITTEN?

DURING the past decade the constant tendency in the department of New-Testament research has been in the direction of conservative and traditional views. Only about one generation ago the Baur or Tübingen school was in its glory, accepting only the four leading epistles of Paul's as genuine, and that for the reason that they contained evidences of a conflict between the Pauline and Petrine types of Christianity for supremacy in the primitive church. Step by step the liberal and critical views have been modified, until such a modern critical protagonist as Harnack, in his "Chronology of the New-Testament Literature," seems to acknowledge in a certain form the authenticity of each and every book of the New-Testament canon, with the exception of Second Peter; and Jülicher, another leading representative of this school, in his Introduction to the New Testament, has done practically the same. Now another scholarly defense of the authenticity of all these writings and in substance a defense of the traditional views of the church on this subject, has appeared, entitled, "Einleitung in das neue Testament," by Prof. Theodor Zahn, of the University of Erlangen. His researches represent the best results of conservative scholarship, altho he has made a readjustment, so far as the chronology of the New-Testament writings are concerned, that makes his presentation of the case all the more interesting and instructive. His conclusions are substantially these:

The earliest book in the New-Testament collection is the Epistle of St. James, which dates from about 50 A.D., and was addressed to the early Jewish converts at a time when there were practically no Gentile congregations in existence. For this reason it is entirely incorrect to argue that James in his presentation of the doctrine of justification aims to antagonize or criticize or even supplement the Pauline doctrine, as expounded especially in Romans. Rather James desires to oppose a common mistake in primitive Christianity, when the doctrine of free grace was abused to excuse inactivity in Christian work. With much better reason can we say that Romans refers to James than that James refers to Romans. The next New-Testament book is from the pen of Paul, namely Galatians, written early in 53. It is a common mistake to regard Thessalonians as antedating Galatians. These two letters were indeed written in this year, but not as early as Galatians. A letter which Paul wrote to the Corinthians, either late in 56 or the beginning of 57, has been lost and is not in our collection. Our First Corinthians is really the second of the Corinthian series and was written about Easter 57, while the second, or really third, letter to this congregation dates from November or December of the same year. The Epistle to the Romans was sent in the following spring during the three-months' stay of Paul in Greece. Paul arrives in Rome in the spring of 61, but does not write the Epistles to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon until the summer of the next year. During 62 the Second Epistle of Peter was also written, which thus antedates the First. During this same year Matthew writes his Aramaic Gospel in Palestine, and St. Paul, in the summer of 63, sends his Letter to the Philippians. About this same time Paul is released from the first captivity in Rome and goes on his journey to Spain, while Peter, from Rome, sends his First Epistle in the spring of 64, and Mark, during the summer of the same year, is engaged in the preparation of his Gospel in the same city. Paul returns from Spain in 65 and writes 1 Timothy and Titus, but does not arrive in Rome until the spring of 66, when he is again arrested and thrown into captivity, at which time he writes 2 Timothy. He is beheaded either at the close of 66 or the beginning of 67, about three years after the death of Peter, who was crucified under Nero. The gospel of Mark is published about 67, and the Letter of Jude about 75. The writings of Luke were not given to the world until this same year 75, when both the Gospel and the Acts were published together. It had evidently been the purpose of Luke to publish a third part of this historic work, but the indications are that he did not carry out this intention. The Letter to the Hebrews from an unknown writer was written in 80, and five years later the Greek translation of Matthew appeared. The Joannine writings are the latest group in the New-Testament collection. The Fourth Gospel and the letters of John were written between the years 80 and 90, and the Apocalypse, which is the last addition to the New-Testament canon, dates from the year 95, or fully five years before the death of the Apostle himself.

Thus the entire literature of the New Testament was written within a period of less than fifty years.

THE NEW CATECHISM AGAIN.

THE new catechism put forth by the free churches of England (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 11 and February 18) rivals the anti-ritualistic agitation in that country as a subject of primary importance in the religious discussion of the time. Many of the Protestant papers in this country have published the catechism in full with accompanying editorial comments. The latter have been for the most part of a sympathetic and approving character. In a second editorial note referring to it *The Congregationalist* says that "the Czar's proposal for peace among the nations is not more remarkable in its way than the proclamation of peace among the denominations with which the present year began." *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, New York) cordially commends the catechism for family use and says: "It exhibits the fundamental principles of the Gospel, supported by the concurrent faith of so many branches of the Christian church, in an easily comprehended form, and consequently would be a great aid to a systematic view of the plan of redemption, to answer the purposes of serious inquirers." *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago) declares: "The days of schism and polemics having passed away, and the period of reunion and reconstruction having come, the surprise is that there is so little to do in reconciling differences. With this catechism as a basis, and the toleration divinely commanded as the policy, evangelical Christendom will present a solid, unbroken front to the world, and take a new and mighty lease of power from on high." *The Witness* (Evangelical, New York) speaks of it as "a composite photograph of evangelical creeds," and urges its readers to study it carefully "not as an infallible or perfect statement of Divine truth but as an aid to a fuller understanding of the truth." *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) speaks in emphatic commendation of the catechism as a whole. "There is no uncertain sound," it says, "in its utterances about God and Christ, sin and salvation." Of its treatment of the ordinances regarded from a Baptist point of view it says, "the statements err chiefly by defect—they are mostly true so far as they go." *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) is mildly critical. "Speaking generally," it says, "the catechism, tho it is wholly silent on the 'filioque,' is catholic in its theology, and in the third division of the Apostles' Creed its definitions are inadequate rather than false." *The Central Presbyterian* (Richmond) says: "Its value to us is only perhaps as an interesting study."

The Christian Observer (Presbyterian, Louisville) complains that as a statement of the doctrines common to Protestantism this catechism is not a success, there being "a much larger modicum of truth common to all the evangelical churches than is presented here." It concludes: "The difficulty is not that such a document could not be prepared; it is rather that upon the preparation of this one not enough of time and care has been expended to accomplish the result."

For more extended expression of opinion we have the following from *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York):

"It [the catechism] expresses with brevity, yet clearness, the common faith of a very large number of Protestant churches; indeed, of all evangelical churches, unless it be in the questions respecting the church. It is of particular interest as the first

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catechism put forth in over two centuries, and one framed with the express idea of comprehension, rather than exclusion. Constructed to emphasize the points of agreement rather than of difference, it can rightly be termed ecumenical, and while Christians may not find in it all they believe, they will find the essentials of their faith admirably presented and defined."

The Reformed Church Messenger (Philadelphia) says:

"It will be an interesting experience for those familiar with our own catechism to run over this latest addition to the catechisms of the church and to note the points of similarity. The similarity will be found in the general trend of thought and in the substance of many of the questions and answers. It reads as tho the authors must have had the Heidelberg catechism, among others, constantly in mind, and the result reads like our catechism modernized and amended.

"This work will no doubt be made to run the gantlet and will receive the closest examination by the dogmaticians; but whatever may be their opinion, or however general may be the adoption of it, we hail it as an attempt to arrive at the fundamental truths held by all evangelical churches. It demonstrates the practical unity of all believers, no matter in what communion they may hold their membership."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) concludes an editorial on the subject with these words:

"This catechism, being a product of Christian unity, will in turn be a unifying cause. Tho it is not an official and binding creed, yet it is a bond of union that will put and keep these churches in pleasant mutual relations and will ever silently exert a strong attraction to draw them together. They will hereafter be more vividly conscious of their common faith and will grow toward, rather than away from, one another. It may not obliterate their denominational lines and names, but it will tend to blend them into a higher unity and make them one fold. After having developed elaborate creeds by which they diverged from one another, Protestant churches now give indications of returning to shorter and simpler statements of faith by which they will converge and meet around the Person of Christ."

Among the papers inclined to a critical view of this new doctrinal statement is *The Universalist Leader* (Boston). It heads an editorial on the catechism with the words "Orthodoxy Located." It dwells upon the difficulties attending an exact or satisfactory definition of orthodoxy and then says:

"But at last it has been located; a shout has gone up from all religious newspapers: 'Here it is; we have found it!' *The Independent* breathes a sigh of relief, *The Congregationalist* 'makes a note on't,' and having captured it will incarcerate it in cold type so it can not escape. *The Advance* feels the millennium draweth nigh, and the cup of *Christian Work* runneth over. The joy of the brethren is not surprising; the sensation must be like unto that of an aeronaut coming home after a twenty-year ascension into the clouds. The orthodox world can now shake hands with itself and say, 'We now know what we believe; we believed we believed it before we knew what we believed; but we were not sure of it. Now we know and do testify that we believe we have a belief and some of us think seriously of believing it!'"

In the opinion of *The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Dayton) the catechism is defective in some of the things it omits. Thus it says:

"There is no intimation of a state of grace beyond conversion. Have our Wesleyan friends in Britain abandoned that distinctive doctrine, that we can be saved from all sin in this life, long before we die? If not, why this silence? Hence we say that while we as a church could heartily subscribe to all that this catechism contains, we would have to subscribe to more, if we would be true to the faith of the Gospel, as we have received it and as we believe it. But the true and perfect unity of believers can come only when love is perfected by the excision of all sin from the individual heart. In the failure to recognize this truth lies the vital, not to say fatal defect of this new union movement. 'The blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth us from all sin,' ought to be the central plank in this universal platform."

The Christian Observer (Presbyterian, Louisville) says:

"As an exemplification of the spirit of the present day, which decries doctrine and would substitute a historical view of Christianity, this catechism is valuable. Here its value is chiefly in the direction of showing the impotence and feebleness of this new movement, so far as effective teaching of the truth is concerned. This is illustrated by the vagueness and indefiniteness of many of its answers. In the opening question and answer the word 'religion' which has been *chosen as its keynote*, is a word of indefinite usage. Its scriptural significance is 'worship'; 'pure religion and undefiled' as described by James is 'pure worship' (Greek *threskeia*). Oftentimes the word religion is used to indicate conversion, as when we are told that a man has 'got religion.' But it seems here to be used rather in the sense of a *system of life and teaching*. 'It is the religion founded by our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ,' etc. The very word which is the keynote of the catechism is one of vague import.

"This vagueness appears again in the use of the term 'the Christian religion' in this question. This phrase leaves room for the inference, which (in the sense of the word here adopted) is false, that there can be some other religion than the Christian.

"And the answer to this question, as printed above, seems to ignore the *early* development of the church of God, in the days before Christ's advent. For it speaks as if our system of truth and salvation was 'founded by . . . Jesus Christ.' The name Jesus belongs to the Son of God *after* His incarnation. The work of redemption was begun by the Son of God centuries before He became Jesus Christ. It was revealed by Him to Adam in Eden, and His believing people were organized into the church, by the Son of God, even before the flood. To begin a catechism by ignoring the beginnings of the work of redemption gives small promise for the rest of it."

The Presbyterian Review (Toronto, Ontario) can see no reason why any church that is now using the shorter catechism should set it aside in favor of this "which is less logically arranged and usually far less happily expressed." *The Sacred Heart Review* (Roman Catholic), after quoting the more unfavorable comments from the Protestant press, says:

"Much as evangelical Protestant religious unity is desirable, as an initial step to that real Christian unity which Leo XIII. has so eloquently pleaded for in his apostolical letters, others than Catholics will rejoice that this new Protestant catechism, as the above evidences show, is not going to be accepted in anything like the general manner its compilers anticipate. To have even evangelical Protestantism accept its defective theology, its ambiguous, evasive, and compromising statements of doctrine regarding fundamental truths would be a positive injury to Christianity and Christian unity. Much, therefore, as we may respect the makers of this catechism, and credit them with sincerity of purpose and high ideals, it is a matter of congratulation that their labors are plainly not destined to succeed."

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

ACCORDING to Mr. W. S. Harwood, there is need of a readjustment of the financial relations between the pulpit and the pew. Under the present state of affairs a very large number of ministers in the United States, more particularly in the smaller towns and in the mission districts, are giving their labors for what the breadwinners of other occupations would call starvation wages. This inadequacy in the matter of ministers' salaries, Mr. Harwood thinks, is due not wholly to selfishness on the part of the contributors, but more to thoughtlessness and to the noxious system of almsgiving which the churches have allowed to develop. He says:

"From information derived from various sources it appears that the ministers in the various leading denominations—as the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, and so on—receive, on an average, about eleven hundred dollars per year. This is misleading in a sense as to the average salary of the man who belongs to the larger body of the preaching force of the country. The average salary of the class of ministers in the smaller cities and towns would probably not exceed eight hundred dollars per

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year, while the average salary of the class preaching in large city pulpits would be very much higher.

"Dr. H. K. Carroll, who superintended the church statistics of the last national census, puts the general average of the Methodist ministers, for instance, at $847—lower than it should be as representative of the salaries of this church in the Northern States, on account of the prevailing small salaries in the South, where the average falls to $500. The Presbyterian church, according to his figures, pays its ministers from $1,000 to $1,200; the Congregational church an average of $1,047. . . . Dr. Carroll says that many a well-educated minister must content himself with a salary of $500 per year, barely sufficient for the most pressing necessities of his family, with no margin for the education of his children."

Considering the nature of the demands made upon mission workers, and the sacrifice demanded of them, it seems reasonable that they should be paid as large salaries as men in more congenial fields. As a matter of fact, home missionaries are the most underpaid class in the ministry. Mr. Harwood gives the following table of averages for the Presbyterian home missions, a table which presents averages somewhat higher than those of some other denominations:

State.	Average Salary.	State.	Average Salary.
Texas	$900	Idaho	$900
Kansas	700	Washington	900
Nebraska	700	Oregon	900
Iowa	700	California	900
Indian Territory	900	Utah	900
Oklahoma Territory	900	Arizona	1,000
South Dakota	750	New Mexico	900
North Dakota	850	Colorado	1,000
Minnesota	800	Alaska	1,100
Michigan	750		
Wisconsin	750	General average	$866+
Montana	1,000		

The writer goes on to say:

"Bear in mind, these mission ministers are not mendicants by heredity or inclination. Very often they are men of high culture; many of them have been leaders in college or university or seminary, with superior intellectual endowment and a love for the fine and beautiful in life. Often—how often the world, alas! does not know—they show an almost divine devotion. The figures given above, which may be duplicated in other directions, attest the inadequacy of the salaries paid to the mission-workers and the ministers of the smaller churches. Now, the paying of these inadequate salaries through a long series of years has resulted in a noxious system of alms. It is not possible that the pastors or the people appreciate to what extent the relation of almoner and almstaker exists. The system has grown so insidiously, it has become so much a part of the religious machinery of the day, it has so quietly and yet so insistently insinuated itself into the treasury of the church, that its presence is frequently unnoticed. Let us look at the matter fairly and impartially. The minister in the smaller cities and towns and on the frontier receives donations of goods and furniture and clothing; his wife patronizes the stores in which, because she is a minister's wife, she receives a reduction in price that the poorest and most deserving parishioner can not expect to receive; a half-fare, at least in some portions of the country, is given the minister on the railroads; he has gratuities at the altar, the font, and the bier; he is given money to pay his moving expenses from one parish to another; he receives free tickets for all such entertainments as a minister may with propriety attend; he expects a reduction on such periodicals and newspapers as do not reach him free of cost; a 'special minister's rate' awaits him at the cashier's window in the hotel; he looks for a reduction in tuition for his children if he is able to send them away to a preparatory school or college; the town physician is expected to treat the minister and his family for nothing, or on a schedule much lower than other people have; he unpacks, perhaps without a twinge, perhaps with a sense of deep humiliation, the missionary box from his old-time New England friends, that supremest act of the almoner."

Further, Mr. Harwood points out that this state of things is altogether unnecessary, and that there are but few exceptions to the rule that any church may be generously self-supporting. He says:

"In round numbers, there are at present one hundred and twenty-five thousand ministers in the United States. In round numbers, there are twenty-three millions of communicants in the churches of the United States. The church property is valued at upward of six hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars. Now, if the communicants of the churches of the United States should annually give for the support of their ministers an average of only twenty dollars each, every minister would receive three thousand five hundred dollars per year, and there would be over twenty-one millions of dollars remaining to be divided among the ministers of the richer churches. To be sure, there are poor communicants who would be unable to pay as much as twenty dollars per year for the support of the minister alone, and there are, in the Catholic church, for instance, many not of wage-earning age; but, on the other hand, there are very many in the churches able to give far more than twenty dollars per year, while there are many, unidentified with any denomination, but who are generously inclined toward the churches and who frequently give liberally from large fortunes; and from these classes the average could quite easily be maintained. Reducing it to an average individual congregation, if each one of, say, three hundred members paid annually twenty dollars for the support of the minister, or, if it seemed a better plan, if the whole congregation, rich and poor alike, should agree upon a certain sum which would be an average of twenty dollars per capita—each member paying according to his means—the church would give to its minister the handsome sum of six thousand dollars per year. How many congregations in the smaller cities and towns having a membership of three hundred pay their pastors six thousand dollars per year? Plainly enough, it would not be necessary that a church of this size should give as much as twenty dollars per capita in order to provide a salary adequate for all the needs of a minister in such a field."

Mr. Harwood concludes with the statement that minister and congregation should unite to bring about the complete abandonment of the present system of alms.

AFTER DEATH, WHAT?

THERE was a time in the history of the Christian church, the so-called scholastic age, when men busied themselves far more than they do now over such abstruse and speculative subjects as the employments of the redeemed and the exact location and dimensions of the abode of the blessed. The discussion of such questions has for the most part given way to the consideration of subjects more closely allied to the essentials of the Christian faith and to the common life and experiences of men. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to feel a keen degree of interest in what a writer of the force and originality of Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, author of "Verbum Dei," has to say when he enters into such a bold and frank discussion of the question, "What Happens After Death?" as appears in the columns of *The Congregationalist*.

In the first place Dr. Horton endeavors to show the distinction between the existence in man of that "vital spark," or form of energy common to all living creatures, and the existence of the individual soul, or a personality. Vital force, he says, "is subject to endless changes; while it may never be lost, it may never cease to be transformed." This persistence of force is a totally different thing from immortality. When, however, in the evolution of life, personality appears, force has acquired a fixity of organization which begins to suggest an endurance beyond the term of the frail bodies in which it is exhibited. On this point Dr. Horton continues:

"Now in a sense, as Mr. Illingworth has shown, Christianity is the first creator of personality. Even the most unbelieving thinker recognizes that the work of Christ in the world is signalized by a totally new conception of individual life, of the worth and the indissolubleness of the individual. In Christ the ego becomes a new creation. It is more certain of itself; it is better able to read what are its own implications. Its value in the sight of God grows with every recognition of its personal insignificance. Life and immortality are brought to light for it in the good news

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of Christ. Personality, before Christ, was an embryo, rubbing its eyes as it awaked into a new world like the Innocents in Mr. Holman Hunt's picture."

Dr. Horton then gives in explicit and direct form his answer to the question, What happens when death takes place? He says:

"I believe there are human beings who have practically never emerged from, or have relapsed into, the condition of 'natural brute beasts' (2 Peter ii. 12). If they have been harmless, and not consciously wicked, I believe they die as their kinsfolk die. The Papuans whom the missionaries found in the South Seas must have been dying in this way for generations before the light of life broke upon them. But where the personality has acquired the degree of reality that it had, for instance, in the Homeric times, but not any ethical entity or divinity which savors of immortality, I believe that at death the liberated vital essence survives, conscious, but shadowy in a world of shades. Such beings seem to hover round the places where men have lived and died, and to manifest themselves under abnormal conditions even to our earthly senses.

"To such spirits we are told that Christ went and preached when he entered Hades for those few hours. And that solitary ray of light illumines the shadowy realm, inspiring me with a hope that His redemptive work may reach some who have passed away in ignorance of Him, or in circumstances which made the development of the Christ-personality in them here impossible."

As to what becomes of "bad people" at death, Dr. Horton does not hesitate to express his belief in plain terms. Their condition, he says, is one "we may well tremble to contemplate." He sees but little hope for them, altho he does not deny that there may be such a hope. He says:

"It has often been observed that when a bad man dies his features regain for a few hours before dissolution the lines and aspect of an earlier innocence. The reason is that the spirit, in which the evil lies, has now withdrawn, leaving the abused dwelling-place free from its disfiguring inmate. The spirit enters at once that society of bad spirits which has accumulated from the fields of human history, personalities strong enough to survive, but surviving in their depravity of lust and pride and cruelty and deviltry. That these forces of spiritual evil are about the earth, and earth-bound, seems highly probable, and much of the evil of the world is due to their agency. The bad man dying joins that company; its nature, occupation, and destiny are hinted at in Scripture and described with terrific power by Milton. But it is not necessary to draw upon the imagination. We have said all when we say that the bad in the spiritual world are together, and are separated from the good. Their ultimate destiny we can not penetrate. Charity suggests that the love of God will still seek and woo them; but experience of the bad here lends but little support for the hope, for the bad are in a majority of cases those who have been brought up in presence of the love of God all their lives. The plea that they have not known does not apply. The terrific facts of human freedom, and choice determining character, and character shaping destiny are always louder than our most charitable imaginations. We look at the world and at life, and the stern reality forces itself on our attention. We look at God and His awful holiness reminds us that when we speak of Him as love we must yet remember that He is holy love—love that can not away with iniquity. While, therefore, the immediate fate of the bad at death seems to me plain and certain—and such as might make the boldest tremble—their ultimate fate seems to me fixed beyond our knowledge and our speculation. God's righteousness is sure, the triumph of good is sure, but the doom of the bad lies unillumined in a gulf between those certain truths.

"The Christian, who has found the eternal life in Christ, is at death in no uncertain position. Let me venture to state what I believe happens to him. Immediately he is released from the body he opens his eyes in the society of the redeemed, who watch with eager joy for the accessions to their ranks from the inhabitants of the earth. They have not received the promises, it is true; they are still in the expectation of the fruit of the travail of the Redeemer's soul. But they are in 'Paradise,' *i.e.*, in a condition of life which can not be locally described, because it has no relation to time or space, and is named rather than defined by the word 'eonian.' They are in the full assurance of Christ and of His victory; they see Him face to face, and enter unimpeded into His vast plans of salvation. Their joy is full; not even the sorrows of those whom they leave behind can shadow it, because they know the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory to which the light affliction leads."

ENDOWING CHURCHES.

THE action of a Western presbytery in appointing a committee to investigate the subject of church endowments has revived the discussion as to the wisdom of such action. *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (St. Louis), to which denomination the committee mentioned belongs, thus speaks its own mind:

"In our opinion, both experience and sound policy are against the practise. Religion should not be made cheap, or even easy for the people. The very essence of Christianity is self-sacrifice and self-denial. People who enjoy the blessings of religion ought to bear the burdens it imposes, and they ought to bear them cheerfully and gladly. As a general thing, men take but small interest in what costs them nothing. Those congregations that are always giving liberally and freely are the most progressive and prosperous. It is no hardship to sustain a church if it is wisely located. An endowed church relieves its members from duties and responsibilities which are necessary to their spiritual development. Of course there is always room for generosity outside of the regular expenses of a church, but these are not so pressing as to make them imperative. Nothing does more to strengthen Christian character than bearing burdens. It is not fair for one generation to load itself down with the obligations that ought to be distributed over long periods of time. In civic life we distribute the burdens of building public houses more evenly than we do in ecclesiastical life. It is no small thing for a congregation to build a costly church to be handed over to posterity without a debt. Our public buildings are erected at the cost of the present and the succeeding generations. If we endow our churches we throw too much weight on one generation and too little on the next."

Neither does *Christian Work* (undenom., New York) seem well disposed toward the plan; but it presents some of the arguments on both sides. It says:

"The endowments are usually in the hands of a few men, who look for a certain kind of preacher, whose leading qualification is not an evangelistic or missionary spirit. The members themselves, usually few in number, are content to have small congregations and a quiet, easy time, with the expenses paid out of the fund. Most of the endowed churches have an ecclesiastical 'dry rot' that is fatal to all real Christian activity and usefulness. Yet if the churches are not endowed, the value of location for business and the expenses incident to the organization are more than the people who attend are able to pay, and the discouraging burden scatters the people and the church disbands. Yet the church ought to continue. Around it are multitudes of poor who ought to have the Gospel. To inaugurate a condition of affairs that will prevent the lethargy of absolute dependence upon a fund adequate to meet all the church's financial needs on the one hand, and that will rescue the people from a despairing burden on the other, is the need of such an organization. When people have nothing to do or to give, they will be content to do or to give nothing, and that is almost as fatal to successful church work as it is to be harassed by burdens they are not able to carry."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE British Congregational Year-Book for 1899 shows that there are now 4,815 churches in the British Isles and 3,122 ministers, of whom 288 are temporarily without charge.

The New Africa, Bishop Hartzell's new missionary publication, dates from New York and Monrovia, Africa, the first number having been issued from New York recently.

THE American Bible Society circulates the Scriptures in 96 tongues, besides our own speech; 28 European, 39 Asiatic, 8 Oceanic, 9 African, 9 American Indian, and 3 South American languages and dialects.

A METHODIST minister in Salem, Mass., had circulars distributed broadcast in town inquiring why men did not attend church. Fully ninety per cent. declared that the church was a blessing to the community, altho not attending it themselves.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THROUGHOUT the world the Philippines are credited with a stanch determination to fight hard for their freedom, and many papers believe they are competent to obtain it. Filipino tales of the wholesale massacre of women and children by the Americans sound too much like similar exaggerated stories about the Spaniards to be believed. American reports regarding the immediate cause of the fighting and of its progress are received with equal reserve, on the ground that the American censors do not permit accounts which appear unfavorable to their side to pass the wires. That the Filipinos did not lose as heavily as despatches from our side would indicate is taken for granted. "If they lost as heavily as the Americans would have us believe, they could not continue fighting," say *The St. James's Gazette*, London, "and if they had time to carry away their dead and wounded, they retired in good order." The Filipino papers are defiant enough. The *Republica Filipina* expressed itself to the following effect in December:

We want independence at any price, and will not recognize the transaction by which we are sold like so many cattle. The Americans have over and over again asserted that the only object of their war with Spain was to give independence to the Spanish colonies, and the Philippine people will not rest until they have won that independence. The yoke of the new master will not be as irksome as that of the old, we are informed, but chains are hateful to us tho they be gilded.

The *Independencia*, another Filipino paper, says:

"Our people will fight for their independence, that is certain. . . . We need not be discouraged. The trained troops of the Briton in the end were forced to lay down their arms to the simple American farmers. Our American friends should remember that. 'Two dollars a head for Filipinos!' That's dirt cheap, is it not? But bargains sometimes turn out to be very dear."

Filipino papers which side against the Americans are confiscated; it will therefore be very difficult to quote them in future. On the whole, the world in general is astonished that the American authorities should think it necessary to resort to measures and threats employed by the Spaniards only in extremes, such as the wholesale imprisonment of disaffected persons, and the threat to lay cities in ruins. The Spanish press is somewhat sarcastic on this point. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says: "The Filipinos may now learn the difference between Spanish oppression and the tender mercies of the Yankee." The *Imparcial* thinks "the American papers changed rather suddenly from calling the Filipinos patriots to labeling them rebels." The Spaniards do not doubt that we will eventually force the islanders to submit to our rule, but not with the troops employed so far. General Polavieja, late captain-general of the Philippines, has said:

"The fighting around Manila was not unimportant. It has taught the Tagalos a lesson, and they will not again attack Manila. That they did so at all, while they never dared an open attack against the much smaller Spanish force, shows how much stronger they have grown. Defeat will not discourage them, we Spaniards know that well enough, and to attack them in turn in their swamps and mountain is a difficult task."

The Madrid *Diario* thinks it is pretty certain that the Filipinos will in the end stand united against the Americans. The Spaniards were related to them by many ties, and had many friends among them. The Americans have begun by treating the islanders as slaves, do not know their language, and will not grant them as much liberty as did the Spaniards.

The press in Great Britain, on the whole, encourages us to persist, tho even there our change of sentiment receives much attention. *The Times*, London, says:

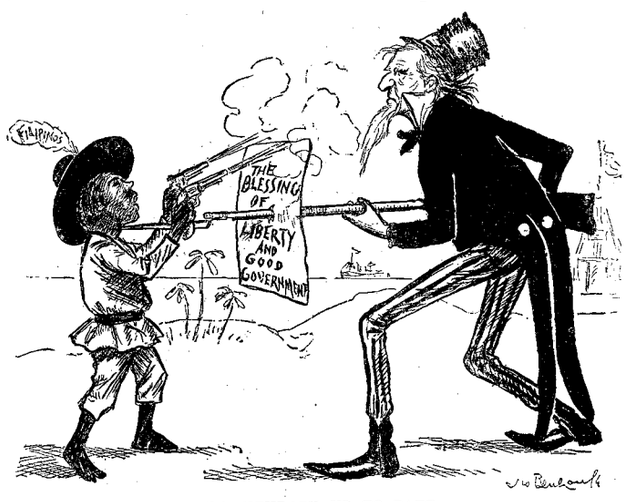
"The really important point, so far as the Philippines are concerned, is to learn whether the attack on the Americans is or is not the beginning of an organized attempt to fling off American rule. An attempt of the kind can have but one issue if the Americans resolve to put it down. The work may be tedious and the sacrifices it entails heavy, but sooner or later it will be accomplished and the Filipinos, greatly to their own benefit, will be brought for the first time under an administration at once strong, sympathetic, and inflexibly just."

The Standard says:

"The evident repugnance of the natives to American rule may intensify the opposition of those anti-imperialist Senators who believe that annexation is a mistake, and that the Filipinos, having been delivered from Spain, should now be left to go their own way. On the other hand, there may be some legislators who may be unwilling to yield to open violence what they might have been prepared to concede to pacific representations. . . . But the immediate duty before the United States is, first, to carry out their agreement with Spain; and, secondly, to restore order in the territories where they have destroyed Spanish influence; and it is difficult to suppose that they will refuse to face the consequences of the obligations thus incurred."

The Saturday Review, which notices already a cooling-off of the new friendship between this country and Great Britain, says it is unnecessary to word its sentences to please the Americans. The paper hopes that sentimentalists on both sides of the water will be less loud in their censure of Spain, and says further:

"It is to be feared, however, that modesty is not a virtue which is easily accessible in America. When Benjamin Franklin set forth a list of homely necessary virtues he forgot it altogether, and to-day his countrymen exhibit the same aptitude. Modesty was conspicuously absent, for instance, from the declaration of the gentleman from Kentucky who announced in Congress last week that the United States might have to whip Germany as it had whipped Spain. The applause which followed this delightful boast is only another indication that the politicians of America have not even begun to realize the high responsibilities which belong to its new position as a world-power. . . . One gathers from the resolutions offered in Congress for debate that it is open to America to accept control of the Philippines or leave them alone. That is to reveal a startling ignorance of the whole situation, as well as a strange disregard of obvious duty. America destroyed all responsible government in the islands, and it is due to herself, as an honorable and capable power, to see that a responsible government is again established. What form that government should take is not for outsiders to decide or even discuss; but in Europe we have the right to declare that the Philippines must not be permitted to lapse into barbarity. . . . We confess frankly that we have no good-will toward the self-seeking politicians who direct affairs for their own ends at Washington, and we can not conceal



PHILANTHROPY UP TO DATE.

UNCLE SAM: "Consarn yer picter, I'll larn you that 'Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed,' whether they like it or not!" —*The Globe, Toronto.*

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from ourselves the fact that to be a close friend of America is for the present to be at the mercy of these gentlemen. Patriotism forms no part of their ethical outfit. They are as capable of supplying rotten ships and embalmed beef to their own government, as of endangering their country's interests abroad by scornful talk or hostile tariffs."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Few more ironical situations have been devised by history and chance combined, than the spectacle of the Americans who proclaimed their republic to shake off the English Government, being now compelled to inflict an alien constitution upon a body of men who have declared themselves a republic with the express object of repelling it. 'When in the course of human events,' as their own Declaration of Independence phrases it, the Filipinos determine to sever the bonds (political or otherwise) which join them to the United States, it is somewhat dangerous for the inheritors of that independence to quote political precedents. For if the Filipinos are not citizens of the great republic, then operations against them savor of that tyrant's scepter which fell at Franklin's touch; while, if they are citizens, it is dangerously like civil war."

The Newcastle *Chronicle* remarks that "the Filipinos have merely exchanged King Log for President Stork, and they must submit with the best grace they can." While thus the British press profess to enjoy the joke of a "case altered by circumstances," but insist that we must oblige the Filipinos to submit, the majority of British colonials sympathize openly with the rebellious islanders. "Liberty, enlightenment, and civilization continue to be copiously served out from the muzzles of Maxim guns and Mauser rifles to the fortunate natives of the Philippines. The poor creatures appear to be fighting hard for their land, but the scientific weapon mows them down by thousands," writes Goldwin Smith in the Toronto *Week*. *Events*, Ottawa, says that, as the American side is continually before the public, it is only fair to give the Filipinos a hearing once a while, and it quotes Agoncillo, who is at present at Montreal, as follows:

"Perhaps you will better appreciate the position when I say that as a result of Admiral Dewey's victory Manila was surrendered by Spain. That means, as you will observed from this map of the Philippines, printed in English as you see, that the United States have acquired 143 square miles of territory and a population of 300,000 souls. To say that by conquering Manila they have acquired the whole of the Philippines would be tantamount to saying that by acquiring Montreal you have acquired the whole of Canada. The population of Manila is about equal to that of Montreal. At the present moment there are in the Philippine Islands 51,630 square miles of territory, with a population of 305,000 under American rule. There is under the Filipino Government a population of 9,396,090. In fact, you may say the whole country is ours. That the country is generally enjoying the blessings of a peaceful and stable government is evident from the fact that the railway in the island of Luzon, of which Manila is the principal center, is still being worked, that communication has never been interrupted, that the internal telegraphic communication has never been interfered with, altho the sea cable between the islands of Luzon and Panez has been cut. We can not under the circumstances recognize any right on the part of the United States to govern the whole of the islands, which number several hundreds and contain a population of the magnitude I have described."

The Hongkong *Telegraph* says:

"In all probability nine tenths of the people of the United States look upon the Filipinos as a mere race of savages, on a par with the despised North American Indian. But that is manifestly not the case. The lower classes are certainly to a great extent uneducated, but so were the lower classes of Europe and the United States fifty years back. The Filipino middle classes are fairly well educated, and the upper classes, to which Aguinaldo and his *confrères* belong, are gentlemen of high intelligence and exceptional attainments. It is to the upper classes of their own people that the Filipinos will look for guidance, and they, being men of mark, can mold them as they wish. It is not a case of an uneducated rabble of semi-savages placing themselves in opposition to constituted authority, but a group of well-educated and courteous gentlemen, trained in modern sciences and arts, who have plenty of raw material at their disposal to thoroughly organize and carry out a campaign, resolving to fight for what they consider to be their rights.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, warns against rose-colored accounts of the situation in the Philippines, as published for American consumption. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, referring to the suggestion of an exchange of an island in the Philippines for the Dutch West Indian possessions, says, "The Americans can call again when they *have* the Philippines." The paper mentions the appeal of our Southern negroes to Europe, and the wholesale exodus of Indians from the United States to Mexico, as sufficient reasons for the attitude of the Filipinos. The *Journal des Débats* accuses the British press of insincerity toward us, for British purposes. The paper thinks one of the first nations likely to be opposed to us if the Filipinos are not conquered quickly is Japan. For prudential reasons Japan may not side openly with the islanders, but the Americans have shown, in the case of Cuba, how easy it is to carry on a clandestine war against another power. That is also the opinion of the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, which says:

"If the United States is constrained to establish her rule by main force, the enterprise will turn out difficult, if not hazardous, The Americans will have to count with the Japanese, who have a strict 'Monroe doctrine' of their own regarding Asia. The Japanese may not openly show their sympathies, but the example of Cuba and the United States has shown with what ease the rebels can be supplied with arms and ammunition."

The Germans treat the Philippine question chiefly as a part of our "imperialist" policy. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks Germany is only interested so far as her trade is concerned. As regards the supplying of arms and ammunition to the rebels, the Americans must expect to be treated as they treated Spain, but Germans are not likely to engage in that kind of business to a large extent.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR DREAM OF WORLD RULE THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

ALTHO some German papers agree with the Berlin *Tageblatt*, which thinks the Mugwumps will eventually gain the upper hand in the United States, perhaps even as early as in 1900, the majority believe that we regard our victory over Spain as proof of our superiority over all other nations in military matters, and are anxious to begin conquering the whole earth. The *Jugend*, in an amusing *persiflage* on the well-known national song "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland," ends with "The whole globe shall be Uncle Sam's." The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Jingoism is rampant. Uncle Sam warns the rest of the world that other nations will be deprived of their possessions as soon as the opportunity offers. Perhaps the 'dear Anglo-Saxon cousins' had best take note; Jamaica and what else they have in the West Indies is only a part of the province of Cuba and Puerto Rico in Uncle Sam's eyes. Be sure to conciliate the American Jingo, he's a terrible fellow when roused!"

But while we are credited with a willingness and sufficient power to make trouble for other people, much doubt is expressed regarding our ultimate success. The German writers think our methods are not calculated to arouse sufficient sympathy with our ambition in others. "There is, for instance, the case of the *Maine*," says the *Deutsche Rundschau;* "the Spaniards are accused of having had something to do with the loss of the ship, but their repeated demands for an impartial investigation of the explosion on board this battle-ship sent on a 'friendly' mission have been rejected." Every German paper also notes that Gen-

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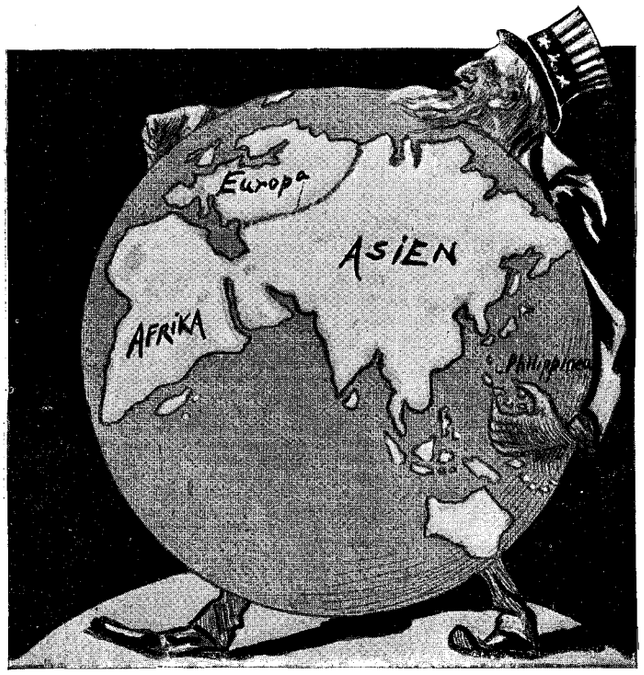
eral Merritt's interview with a New York *Staats-Zeitung* reporter, in which he modified his accusations against the German officers in Manila, was ignored by the English-American press. The *Vossische Zeitung* regards a lasting friendship between the United States and Great Britain as an impossibility. "The Americans wish to extend their rule," says the paper, "but they will not give to others even as much as Great Britain is willing to give. Protectionist to the core, they will not defend the 'open door,' hence the manifest desire of the English to come to terms with Germany, despite their jealousy of Germany's industrial development." We are therefore, in the opinion of the Germans, forced to rely entirely upon our own strength in our self-imposed task of subjecting the whole world to our will, and that strength is not regarded sufficient. In an article "by an ex-Minister of State" in the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, our difficulties are set forth, in the main, as follows:

Without a canal through Central America, under the exclusive control of the United States, American operations would be seriously hampered. That the Nicaragua canal could be defended like the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, is doubtful. The latter runs through purely German territory; Mexico and Central America are not yet part of the United States, and may not wish to become so. Nor is it so very easy a task to obtain the rest of the West Indian Islands. That the Americans can build good ships, need not be doubted. Money will do that. But ships alone do not form a navy, and the American navy has not yet been tried with regard to the quality of its men. Spain lost because she was even worse prepared than the United States; the mettle of the American sailors was not put to the test.

The West Indies can not be bought for gold, of which the Americans have plenty. Blood and iron will be the price. At present the Americans think they can pay it, for they are completely carried away by the legends of the "heroism" of their volunteers, and believe in the protestations of friendship from a certain quarter. But they must find better material than their militia. Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines alone will require 100,000 men—more, in fact, if all the Philippines are to be conquered. These troops do not count for the defense of the States or for attacks upon other places. They are needed for the colonies alone. Where are the trained soldiers for great wars to come from? A radical change in the system is impossible. The American is not brought up with respect for authority—all classes are alike in this—he will not undergo the restrictions necessary to make good soldiers, and refuses to adopt the examples of other nations. He regards himself as invincible, and thinks others can not teach him anything.



"I CAN'T QUITE REACH AROUND—BUT THAT MAY COME LATER."
Ulk, Berlin.

This optimism is grand in its way, but it has prevented the people from listening to Carl Schurz's warning voice. The danger exists that the government will be pushed into ventures which it has not the means to carry out, and when the nation awakens, there will be disappointment and disagreeable consequences of more importance than the mere awakening from a pleasant dream.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN IN AFGHANISTAN.

A DISAGREEABLE surprise has been prepared for the British public by the Emir of Afghanistan. This Asiatic potentate, who has resisted successfully all attempts to subjugate him, was at last induced to side with Great Britain by the payment of a handsome annual subsidy. But while Abdurrahman considered this money in the light of a contribution paid to him by the English, in consideration of his willingness to stop raids into British territory, the British press and people began to regard him as a vassal. Being informed of this, the Emir sought to establish an embassy in London, as proof of his independence. This the British Government would not permit. The Emir retaliated by throwing himself into the arms of Russia. He rid himself of the English in his capital, refused permission to the British to build a railroad through his territory, while granting it to the Russians. In a recent proclamation he says:

"It is the duty of every ruler to defend his country at all cost, and to obtain as much support as possible in doing so. He must therefore endeavor to be of service to his friendly neighbors. The Great White Czar is building a railway which runs partly through Afghan territory, and this is to our advantage, as it develops our resources. We must not listen to the bad advice of wicked foreigners, but remain the friends of the Russian Emperor and his people."

The dissatisfaction of the English is well illustrated by an article in *The Morning Post*, London, a semi-official paper, which expresses itself in the main as follows:

If the Emir has made a treaty with Russia, he has violated the agreement by which we acknowledged his independence. In that case he must be treated as an enemy. The subsidy must be stopped and he must no longer be recognized as ruler of Afghanistan. At the same time vigorous steps should be taken to protect British interests. Worse even than the conduct of the Emir is the attitude of Russia. She has violated the boundary of the buffer state, and is evidently about to annex Afghan Turkestan and Herat. This is a direct provocation.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks Great Britain assumes a position which is untenable in the face of so powerful an opponent as Russia. The paper says:

"In the first place Russia violates no treaties. She endeavors to extend her railroads into Afghan territory, but this does not mean annexation, even if the province in question becomes economically dependent upon Russia. Altogether wrong is the conception that the Emir is neither more nor less than an Indian vassal prince. Abdurrahman has always regarded himself as an absolutely independent sovereign, and has been repeatedly treated as such by England. Neither can the British Government think of proceeding against him by force. England counts the cost of such a war and will not tackle the Emir with Russia behind him. The withdrawal of the subsidy means nothing, as it will probably be more than made good by Russia."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that the decline of England's influence in Central Asia made itself felt some time ago by the support which the rebellious tribes in the north of India receive from Afghanistan. The Emir is in bad health. But most of the candidates for the throne, and the most influential ones, are friendly to Russia. The Russians themselves advise Great Britain to give up her practise of crossing Russia whenever that country endeavors to reach the sea. "Russia has

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a right to the protectorate over the countries around the Persian Gulf. She does not covet India, and will not attack that British possession if England is willing to be friendly to her," says Lebedew in his much-quoted work on the "March to the Indian Frontier."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LEO V. CAPRIVI.

FEBRUARY 6, there died at Skyren, near Crossen, Graf Leopold v. Caprivi de Caprara de Montecuculi, scion of a noble Italian family long since settled in Prussia. He goes down in history as the second Chancellor of the German empire, but interest is centered in him chiefly as one of the best representatives of a class which the Germans, especially the Prussians, believe to be more numerous among them than among other nations, and of whom Bismarck said "they could not be copied, as it takes centuries to breed them." Living in comparatively needy circumstances from first to last, Caprivi was proud of his poverty. His training as a Prussian officer enabled him to display his talents and energy wherever he was at liberty to act upon his own responsibility, yet his discipline was such that he never opposed the wish of his master when that wish was clearly defined. An able commander in the army, a good organizer in the admiralty, he carried out with great success the Emperor's plans for the development of German industry and trade, and when the opposition of the Agrarians made his position untenable, he retired as willingly and unostentatiously as he had taken upon himself the burden of the Chancellorship at the command of the Emperor. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It seems to have been Caprivi's misfortune to be overshadowed by the imposing figure of his predecessor. As Bamberger remarks, 'in another country or under different circumstances Caprivi would have been reckoned among good, even great statesmen.' The Conservatives made him a scapegoat because he accepted office when the Emperor dismissed Bismarck. The military party disliked him because his moderate demands for the army were more in keeping with the interests of the people than the fads of the officers. His reduction of the term of military service from three years to two was regarded as a crime by many officers.

"The German people have much cause to honor his memory. He ended the fiction that only a minority are patriotic, he denied that the aims of any one party are exclusively good, those of other parties bad, and pointed out that much that is good may be found in all. As a soldier he looked to the defenses of the country, but this did not prevent him from obtaining diplomatic triumphs of which men with better training as statesmen could be proud. His absolute honesty and trustworthiness were recognized everywhere, and this enabled him to improve Germany's relations with France and Russia. But his most important act was the conclusion of those commercial treaties which were opposed so strongly in agricultural circles, yet were followed by unprecedented prosperity.

"When Caprivi was at last removed from his post at the head of affairs, he showed his real greatness. As a servant of his prince and his country he thought it his duty to preserve silence. It is the business of journalists to get men to talk. Caprivi would not talk, he thought silence golden when he was no longer in office. The example of the Iron Chancellor did not affect him. He leaves no memoirs, and about his person there was no room for a Lothar Bucher or Moritz Busch. He died as modest as he lived, and Germany mourns the loss of a good and honest, if not a brilliant statesman."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Benefits of Militarism.—Militarism, meaning by the term the rule of an army over the people, is condemned by all thoughtful people; but military service for all healthy males is thought to have benefited the European nations that have introduced it. This is so generally recognized in Germany that even the Socialists do not object to military training, and Professor Jäger, of Stuttgart, according to the *Fremdenblatt*, Hamburg, expresses himself to the following effect:

That the nations which maintain a large army based upon universal service become stronger economically and financially is too well established a fact to be gainsaid. The reasons are not far to seek. Military training gives health, and health is capital. When we still had the three years' service,* the men serving in their third year were the healthiest, altho these were manifestly not as fine men as those who could be discharged at an earlier date. Exercise, open-air life, rational clothing, improve the condition of the men greatly. Their chests expand, their muscles harden. During the maneuvers, the sick list is always smallest.

But the senses and nerves are also improved. A man trained in military fashion is much better able than others to arrive at a quick decision, and this gives him a superiority too great to be ignored. These are facts too well established to be denied. The military training of the individual benefits the entire nation, and pays rich interest on the capital expended. Military service must, of course, consist of a course of real training if it is to be beneficial.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SIRDAR AND HIS ACCUSERS.

BENNETT, the correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette*, London, accuses the British officers and men who crushed the Dervishes of unnecessary severity, of cold-blooded murder, and pillage. Careful investigation of these charges proves them to be very much exaggerated. Instead of allowing discipline to relax, Sir Herbert Kitchener seems to have had his men much better in hand than, for instance, Lord Chelmsford in the Zulu war. Among the correspondents whose word is at least as good as Mr. Bennett's is Owen Watkins, who writes to *The Methodist Times*, London, as follows:

"At Omdurman I saw many wounded men killed, but I saw many more permitted to pass through the lines untouched; it all depended on whether they threw down their arms or not. In no single instance did I see an unarmed man slain; those who were killed were all showing fight, and in many cases were bayoneted in the act of firing on our men. Many of the so-called wounded were not wounded at all, but lay on the ground as if severely hurt, or even dead, waiting their opportunity until our advancing line reached them, and then rising in the ranks began dealing blows with their long two-edged swords. . . . . .

"With respect to Mr. Bennett's statement that our gunboats fired upon the women and children flying out of the city, I may say that on the morning after the battle I was all over Omdurman, and while I saw the bodies of many men lying dead in the street, I did not see a single woman or child either wounded or dead.

"As far as my knowledge and observation went—and neither were limited—Mr. Bennett's charges and imputations are a base libel on men who, amid hardships and danger, acquitted themselves as any Briton might be proud to do. It is quite possible that in the first heat of battle there were isolated instances of deeds done that no man would commit in cold blood. But personally none such came under my notice, and I doubt greatly if they did under the notice of Mr. Bennett."

Mr. Watkins acknowledges that he is chiefly influenced by his patriotism as a Briton to make this statement. There is, however, some unprejudiced testimony to support him. Captain v. Tiedemann, who accompanied the British forces as German military *attaché*, writes to the following effect:

I was with the Sirdar all day at Omdurman, and did not think him bloodthirsty. On the contrary, he did everything in his power to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. The killing of the wounded could not be avoided, for I found that a wounded Dervish was the most dangerous, and have noticed repeatedly that apparently helpless Dervishes fired at the troops. To kill such men is the duty of soldiers. I have heard of many cases in which the wounded were assisted, not only by the British, but also by the colored troops. I witnessed no looting, and do not know that any took place, for the all-sufficient reason that there was nothing to loot. The houses of the Khalifa were plundered by natives, not by soldiers. Non-combatants may have been killed, but only when it was extremely difficult to distinguish them as such.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*The infantry only serve two years in Germany; many are discharged after eighteen months, and about eight per cent. are one-year volunteers, who serve at their own expense.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PSYCHOLOGY OF CONJURING.

"APPARATUS and explanations do not reveal the 'kernel' of modern magic. If you know how a conjurer causes a dollar to disappear, you know nothing, and you will be deceived hundreds of times by this same trick; and if you practise it exactly according to directions, the chances are that you will have only mediocre success in performing it. What makes prestidigitation the art of deception is not the technical outward appearance, but the psychological kernel. The ingenious use of certain sane faculties weighs incomparably heavier than all dexterity and machinery."

To prove the above proposition, H. J. Burlingame undertakes, in a book entitled "Hermann the Magician," the task of explaining and analyzing many of the noted tricks of famous magicians and conjurers, among them Alexander Hermann.

In the first chapter, after a brief reference to the history of jugglery, from which conjuring and magic have been evolved, he says a conjurer must be born to his profession. The modern wizard must possess in a high degree the same quality as a physician. He must inspire confidence. The audience must believe him when he says he holds an orange in his left hand, even if it has passed long before into his right. The ability to win at the start the sympathy of the public, in order that the audience may without exception be willing to follow the intention of the artist, can not be acquired, and yet the chief help of the prestidigitator lies in just this mood of the public. It is not by dexterity alone that he accomplishes his wonders. A good conjurer makes the uninitiated believe that he does everything so skilfully and rapidly that they can not be deceived. In reality, however, he makes the necessary motions with great calmness and slowness. The perfection lies in the art of influencing the spectator to such an extent that anything may be done before his eyes without its being noticed.

The audience also needs time to see the movements and understand their meaning. If, for instance, in some transformation, the second phase takes place without the first having been properly announced; if, say, in the changing of an orange into an apple, no one noticed that the first object was really an orange, the whole trick is of course a failure. Therefore the real conjurer must have that perfect repose which is not given to everybody. Besides a presence which inspires confidence and an imposing address, he must have the faculty to surround himself with a magical atmosphere in which the spectator takes everything as possible and wonderful. In such an atmosphere the practical conjurer does not ask for the needed dollar, but charms it out of some one's nose. He does not put his gloves in his pockets like ordinary beings, but rubs them away between his hands. The spectator does not know how to get out of this labyrinth of witchcraft, and the task is now easy for the conjurer.

How does the performer cast this spell over the spectators? Mainly by directing their thoughts into such a groove that a solution of the trick seems for the moment the natural result of the artificially underlying causes. He will appear to transform the card by his breath. Then reason will interrupt to say, "It is impossible to transform a jack of spades," and from this logical contradiction of two simultaneous ideas results the unpleasant consciousness of illusion. The performer must believe firmly that he can do as he pleases. In fact, for the time being he is as truly deceiving himself as he is any of his spectators, else he could not succeed, for only he who is convinced can convince others. A good conjurer begins with simple tricks, for it helps to form thought connection for greater ones.

Nothing is so important for directing thought as language and gesture. No rule can be given, but let us take, for instance, the vanishing dollar. Take the dollar between the thumb and middle finger of the left hand, take hold of it seemingly with the right hand, which is then immediately closed, then you open it and show it empty to the audience contrary to their expectations. The whole trick consists in dropping the dollar into the palm of the left hand, where it remains concealed. This is done at the moment you pretend to take hold of it with the right hand. By skilful manipulation of your hands and the expression of your eyes, you have directed the attention of the whole audience to the right hand.

Mr. Burlingame advises all students of the art to practise before a mirror. A student must then actually do what he later on pretends to do. He should first follow with his eyes the hand he expects his spectators to follow. Touch and sight are to be cultivated in the very highest degree; you want a sight somewhat like the Japanese juggler who kept four weighted balls in the air and at the same time read aloud from an English newspaper. You want the touch of the French conjurer Cazeneuve, who can always take the exact number of cards off a pack that you call for. It is marvelous to what a degree the sight can be trained by hard practise. Robert Houdin could take in twenty coins on the table at a single glance. His little son was able to go as high as forty. Theirs was called "second-sight," and in the middle of this century attracted the attention of the world, but it was acquired by looking at the objects in show-windows. First, they could see only four or five different objects at a glance and retain them in the memory. Soon they reached thirty and forty by training the memory. In a short while Houdin could glance at a table piled with different objects, and then forthwith he would give a complete inventory and description. This practise will give the conjurer the ability to follow simultaneously two separate ideas or things. He could think of what he was doing and what he was saying, two very different operations with the conjurer. With such attainment he can play his hands independently of the motions of his body. The conjurer is then able to observe the faces of the spectators with sufficient care to avoid dangers.

But the association of ideas in the normal mind is one of the conjurer's strongest fortes. A knife handle awakens the idea of a blade, and a flash of lightning a thunderbolt. This principle of the human mind is the chief corner-stone of modern magic. The association of ideas prevents the spectator from centering his attention on every phase of the conjurer's trick as it passes before his mind. The conjurer will throw up an orange once, twice, and he will appear to throw it up a third time to disappear in the air, but does not. The spectator's mind is naturally confused and he has failed to follow the orange. Even if the spectator were able to see every motion of the conjurer's hands he could not then understand the *modus operandi*, for the conjurer has to a certain extent hypnotized the spectator.

On this point Mr. Burlingame says the conjurer asks the spectator to draw a card out of a pack, the card that the conjurer wants of course. In this act he forces the spectator to do his bidding, and of course he can always tell what card has been drawn.

Mr. Burlingame declares that all the so-called spiritualistic phenomena can be completely explained by modern magic. In other words, slate-writing and table-rapping is nothing in the world but conjuring, some of it no higher than jugglery. The experiments of Mr. Davy, a member of the London Society for Psychical Research, show what a fraud all spiritualism is. He was a prestidigitateur from inclination. He became so skilful that he gave a number of successful performances of slate-writing. He never told the guests that he had communications with the spirits nor that it was magic; he let every one believe as he pleased. He asked his audience to write him their opinion of the phenomena. Nine tenths of those present attributed the phenomena to spirits. Mr. Davy himself did all the slate-writing and table-rapping, but did it as a conjurer, and of course no one detected how it was done.

Mr. Burlingame explains it:

"First: the observer interpolates a fact which did not occur, but which he has been forced to believe has occurred; he imagines he has examined the slate, when in fact he has not. Second: He confuses two like ideas; he says he has examined the slates thoroughly, when in reality he only did it superficially or without the knowledge of the main points. Third: The witness changes the order of events according to a very easy deception of memory. In his opinion he examined the slates much later than he really did. Fourth and last: He overlooks certain details which he has been purposely told were of no consequence; he does not mention that the medium asked him over to close the window, by which the trick was made possible. You can not remember everything, much less write it down. . . . How difficult it is to describe an event which bears the character of the inexplicable and which by its skipping appearance makes constant observation almost impossible."

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? PURE WATER A POISON ?

THE CRAZY DREAM OF A PSEUDO-SCIENTIST!

WHO IS DOCTOR KOPPE?

During the past few weeks the medical profession has been startled and somewhat amused at the theories of a German doctor, who, in an article published by the *Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, proclaims pure water a poison. How much the doctor received for this article or who took the trouble to translate it into English, is not definitely learned. But the matter is being investigated, It first appeared in a Western drug paper, was reprinted in various other papers, and in the LITERARY DIGEST of February 11.

The Ralston Health Club of America have issued, from their Washington, D. C., headquarters, a reply, as follows:

? "PURE WATER A POISON"?

A so-called scientist, writing in the interest of a filter, is being paraded in the papers and magazines in an advance notice which is the forerunner of an advertisement yet to appear. The more gullible small editors are copying the falsehood, supposing it to be scientific; which goes to show that the press is an unsafe teacher of science, as it is willing to print anything it can cut out of other papers with shears, knowing nothing of its truth or falsity.

Pure water is the gift of God to the life He has created. Impure water is the cause of more than half the diseases of man. Rain water is pure water. It is condensed vapor aerated. Distilled water aerated is condensed vapor aerated, and is the same as rain water. God knew what he was about when He established this blessing—pure water. He is higher authority than the shallow scientist.

The best evidences of the great value of pure water as a means of curing and preventing disease and prolonging life are the thousands of letters received from purchasers of the **RALSTON NEW-PROCESS STILL**, who have received marked benefit and immunity from disease by using pure, aerated distilled water. Results are better than theories.

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Our new Spring catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and skirts selected from the newest Paris models, and the materials from which we make our garments comprise only the very latest novelties. We will mail our catalogue *free*, together with a choice line of samples to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost.

Our catalogue illustrates:

Tailor-made Suits, $5 up.
Duck, Pique and Linen Suits, $4 up.
Duck, Pique and Linen Skirts, $3 up.
Separate Cloth Skirts, $4 up.
Bicycle Suits, $4 up.
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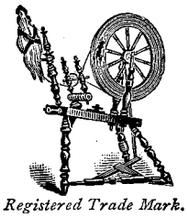
There is a growing demand for windmills and hand-pumps of the latest and most improved pattern in Mexico. They are admitted free of duty by the Mexican Government.

The following has been received from Consul Bergh:

"According to statistics furnished by the meat-inspection office of Gothenburg, Sweden, 2,949 sides of salted pork have been imported from the United States during 1898, and trichinæ have been found in 23 pieces. Complaint is frequently made of packing of corned beef and horse meat, the barrels being of poor quality or carelessly handled by the cooper; so that the brine leaks out during transportation, and the meat arrives in a bad condition and is consequently condemned by the inspecting officer."

The great demand for wheat in Spain and the present low price of this article in the United States offer a rare opportunity to our grain-exporting merchants to sell large quantities to Spain until her own crops are ready for market. A steamer cargo of 4,000 tons of red winter wheat which arrived at Valencia from New York last month proved entirely satisfactory in quality, and importers are willing to receive more during the winter or spring. The price seems to compare favorably with that of Russian wheat (the kind generally imported here when there is a demand for foreign wheat), altho American wheat pays 20 per cent. higher duties than grain from countries which have a commercial treaty with Spain. This is the first direct shipment from the United States to this port since the war.



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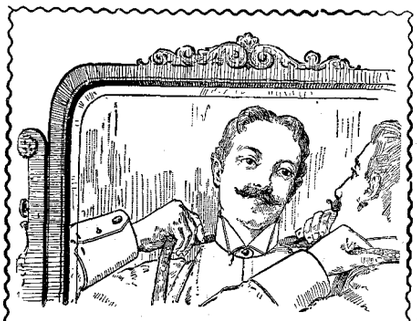

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PERSONALS.

MALIETOA LAGUPEPA, King of Samoa, died on Monday, August 22, of typhoid fever. King Malietoa succeeded to the throne in 1880. Seven years later he was deposed for alleged robberies and insults to the Germans and replaced by Tamatese. In the following year there was an insurrection against Tamatese, headed by Mataafa, who won, after a fierce battle. Several months later difficulties arose between the American, British, and German governments, and the Germans declared war against Mataafa; but Prince Bismarck ultimately yielded to the American claims and hostilities ceased. On June 14, 1889, a conference on Samoan affairs was held at Berlin, as a result of which a convention declared the Samoan Islands independent neutral territory in which the three powers taking part in the conference should have equal rights, Malietoa being recognized as king and a supreme court being established. In the autumn of that year Mataafa was elected king and Malietoa vice-king; but two months later the latter was reinstated as king, with the assent of the three powers. Disputes arose later between the king and Mataafa, fighting began, the foreign war-ships intervened, and Mataafa was transported to Kakaofo Island.

The late king was highly esteemed by the late Robert Louis Stevenson. In the great storm of the 15th and 16th of March, 1889, in which three German and three American war-vessels were driven ashore at Apia and destroyed and about fifty American and a hundred Germans drowned, Malietoa rendered valuable service in assisting the rescued men.

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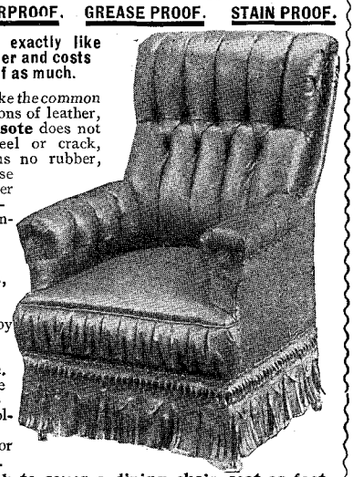

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But all these are simply superficial assistants. It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly; unless the stomach by proper digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood a good complexion is impossible.

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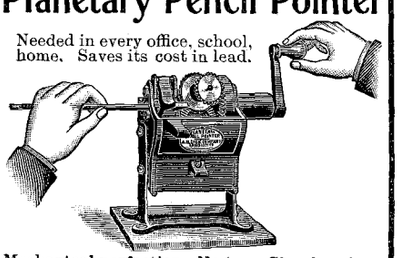

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and so on. At the fight at Guasimas his horse was barked by a bullet while held by an orderly, and plunged frantically against a tree. Colonel Roosevelt came rushing up all anxiety, and began prying under tho saddle-flap. "They haven't hurt the nag, sir," said the orderly. "I know," replied the colonel, with tears in his voice, "but, blast 'em, they've smashed my specs!"

Current Events.

Monday, February 20.

—The bill **to pay $20,000,000 to Spain** under the terms of the Peace Treaty passes the House.
—The **Anglo-American Joint High Commission** adjourns to meet in Quebec August 2.
—**A statement from Rear-Admiral Schley** is made public.
—General **Miles testifies** before the Court of Inquiry.
—Ethan A. Hitchcock assumes his duties as **Secretary of the Interior.**
—At the meeting of the **Cortes at Madrid** attacks are made on generals and ministers regarding the conduct of the war.
—**Insurgents at Manila** attack San Pedro Macati.

Tuesday, February 21.

—Several officers who took part in the Santiago campaign testify before the Army **Beef Court of Inquiry.**
—**President Loubet's message** is received by members of the French Chamber of Deputies and the Senate with applause.
—The Sultan of Oman revokes the concession of **a coaling-station to France**, under threat of bombardment by an English admiral.
—The Pope issues letters condemning views found in the **"Life of Father Hecker."**

Wednesday, February 22.

—An outbreak of **incendiarism in Manila** results in heavy loss of property.

Thursday, February 23.

—The naval *personnel* bill passes the House with an amendment **reviving the grade of admiral.**
—General Eagan and Colonel Weston, his successor, testify before the **Army Beef Court of Inquiry** contradicting the statements made by General Miles.

Friday, February 24.

—The River and Harbor bill is passed in the Senate with the **Nicaragua Canal bill** attached as an amendment.
—Admiral **Dewey cables** a request of the War Department that the *Oregon* be sent at once to Manila for "political" reasons.
—The Hamburg-American line steamer *Bulgaria* **arrives safely** at Punta Delgada, Azores.
—Several Americans are wounded in **skirmishes at Manila.**
—General **Gomez enters Havana** escorted by American and Cuban troops.

Saturday, February 25.

—Admiral Dewey reports that the Philippine town of **Cebu has been surrendered** to the gunboat Petrel.
—The **President nominates William R. Day**, formerly Secretary of State and Peace Commissioner, to be judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.
—The **Extradition Treaty with Mexico** is forwarded to Washington for action by the Senate.
—The **Nicaragua insurrection** is suppressed.
—The Italian Government declares that it will take no part in the **Disarmament Conference** if the Vatican is represented there.

Sunday, February 26.

—All the **coal-mines in Arkansas** and the Indian Territory are to be closed next week because of difference between the miners and their employers over the wage scale.

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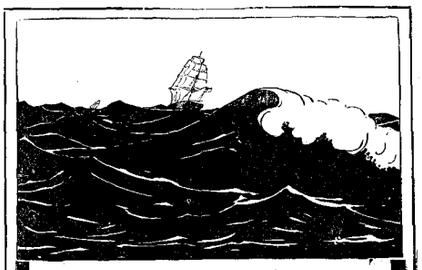

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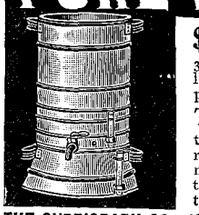

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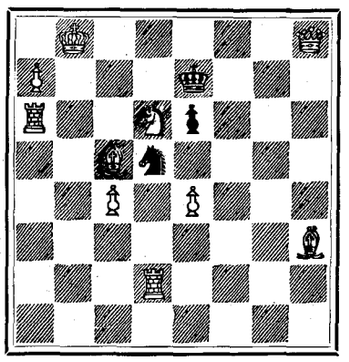
Problem 360.

BY A. H. ROBBINS.

From *The American Chess Magazine.*

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

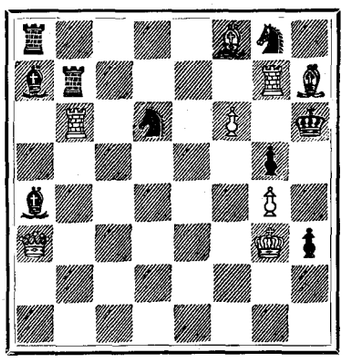
White mates in two moves.

Problem 361.

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

Dedicated to the Rev. F. H. Johnston.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

ERRATUM.

No. 358 is a 2-mover.

Solution of Problems.

No. 354.

Key-move, R—Q B 7.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Miss Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; G. W. Smith-Vaniz, Canton, Miss.; J. T. Graves, Chicago; J. H. Adams, Baltimore.

Comments: "Another Napoleonic attack"—M. W. H.; "Contains a very pretty idea, and is not too easy"—H. W. B.; "What is lacking in poise and economy, is fully made up by the variety and elegance of its mates"—I. W. B.; "Pretty good"—F. H. J.; "Quite a fine puzzle"—G. W. S-V.; "Subtly constructed and cost much hard thinking"—J. T. G.; "Presents but little difficulty"—C. D. S.

This two-er has proved to be a puzzle. All sorts of keys have been given; but the key that caught the majority of our solvers is R—Q 7; the reply is B P x P, and no mate next move. With R on Q B 7, if B P x P then R x Kt mate, for P can not take R.

No. 355.

1. K—R 8	2. B—K 8 ch	3. Q—B 5, mate
K—B 3	K—Q 4 (must)	
1.	2. Q x B ch	3. Q x Kt, mate
Kt—B 5	Kt—Kt 7 (must)	
1.	2. Kt x P ch	3. P—B 4, mate
Kt—R 5	K—K 4 (must)	
1.	2. Kt—Q 8 ch	3. Kt—B 6, mate
Kt—B 6	K—Q 5 (must)	
1.	2. Kt—B 7, ch	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
R x Kt P	K—Q 5	
1.	2. B—Kt 8	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
R x B P	K—B 3	
	2.	3. Q—Kt 7, mate
	Any other	

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. F. P., C. R. O., A. K., Miss M. D., W. W. S., the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.

Comments: "Too many duals"—M. W. H.; "A gem—wonderfully beautiful and ingenious"—H. W. B.; "Black is, apparently, very strong, but is held in splendid leash by White's magnificent team of Knights"—I. W. B.; "The maker of this problem is a genius"—F. H. J.; "Splendid key, and good every inch of it"—C. F. P.; "Ingenious and very difficult"—C. R. O.; "This is great"—A. K.; "A splendid production"—J. G. L.

There is one feature of this very difficult problem worth noticing: White has, apparently, four key-moves at his disposal— K—R 6, R 8, B 8, and Kt 8, and yet only K—R 8 will do. Look at the last variation: the White B must go to Kt 8, hence the K can not stand on that square. If the K is on R 6 or B 8, then after B—Kt 8 the Black R takes P on B 6 ch.

Solution of 353 received from J. M. Benjamin and J. G. Schurtz, White Pigeon, Mich.; C. J. Crandall, Lower Brule, S. D.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Dickerson, Reesmill, Ind.; W. Montgomery, Petrolia, Ont.; Dr. L. J. Jones, Franklin, Ky. Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Neb., got 351, and Jessie Blanche Pyrtle, Buffalo, Wyo., sends solution of 346.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH GAME.

Evans Gambit.

E. E. ARMSTRONG, Parry Sound, Canada.	E. A. HASSELTINE, Bristol, Vt.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P
5 P—Q B 3	B—R 4
6 Castles	Kt—B 3 (a)
7 P—Q 4	P—Q 3
8 Q—Kt 3	Castles
9 P x P	K Kt x P (b)
10 B—R 3	Q Kt x P (c)
11 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
12 B x R	Q x B
13 R—K sq(d)	Kt—B 4
14 Q—Kt 5 (g)	B—Kt 3
15 R x P	B—Q 2
16 Q—Kt 2	Q—Q 3 (h)
17 Q—K 2	R—Q 2
18 Kt—Q 2	B—B 3
19 Q R-K sq	Kt—R 5
20 Q—R 5	B x P ch
21 K-R sq (i)	B x R
22 Kt—K 4	Q—Q 8 (j)
23 Kt—B 6 ch (k)	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

This game was very poorly played by Black, and illustrates the danger of winning pieces, or trying to win pieces, at the sacrifice of positions.

(a) There is such a thing as being in too great a hurry to Castle, and while it seems good to get the K Kt into play, yet B—Kt 3 or P—Q 3 is, probably, better than the text-move.

(b) The capture of this P leads to much of Black's trouble. He should have played Kt—Q 2. He was, evidently, afraid of P—K 6. If P—K 6, P x P; B x P ch, K—R sq, and, if anything, Black has the better of it.

(c) Another bad capture which loses the exchange. B—Kt 3, followed by Kt—B 4, seems to be indicated.

(d) R—Q sq is better.

(e) The Kt should have gone to Q 3. The text-move gets the Kt in the way of the B when he moves to Kt 3.

(g) Simply a lost move. Should have gone to Kt 2 at once. White is after the P, and Black can afford to lose it.

(h) B—B 3 is the move. He gets both his B's on diagonals bearing on the White K. He gets his R into play and has a place for his Kt. The threat R—B 5 is answered by Q—Q 3.

(i) If K x R, Q x Kt ch, and Q x Kt P, mate.

(j) It seems to us that Black should win by Q—Kt 3. White can't afford to swap Q's

(k) Finely played, as he forces mate in every continuation.

In Defense of Mr. Pulitzer.

While Mr. Walter Pulitzer may not need any defense, inasmuch as he is quite able to take care of himself in the field of problem-composing, and has a preeminent right to speak concerning two-movers, yet, as we have given adverse criticisms, it seems only just to hear from those who range themselves on his side. Mr. C. Q. De France, Secretary of the Nebraska Chess Association, writes (we can not give his letter in full): "None of my ancestors were ever 'hanged for high treason,' altho, I believe, some of them narrowly escaped the guillotine by emigrating to Scotland. . . . I have a fair-sized remnant of English blood myself, but it is sufficiently Americanized not only to refuse to get stirred up when anything English is fairly and honestly criticized, but also to demand fair play in anything coming to my notice. . . . Mr. Pulitzer, some weeks ago, took occasion to express his views in a kindly manner concerning Fothergill's problem. At the time, he stated his hesitancy in making criticism of another's problem. But his mild-mannered criticism seems to have uncorked several large-sized vials of wrath. . . . Much of Dr. Decker's criticism seems good, . . . but the problem can not be 'cooked,' which is the case with the amended problem proposed by the Doctor. . . . So far as Mr. Hamilton is concerned, he seems to have taken offense to the word 'trickiness.' Now, a trick is a 'dexterous artifice intended to deceive,' it may be done for amusement or for instruction, if you please. . . . The finest key-moves are 'tricky.' . . . Solving a two-er at a glance is by no means impossible. . . . I have often spent an hour toiling over one of Pulitzer's Chess-Harmonies. . . . Walter Pulitzer has composed infinitely better problems than 347, and we all have solved many worse ones."

The Cable-Match.

Eight of the ten players to represent America in the cable-match with England have been selected. They are Harry N. Pillsbury (at large); Jackson W. Showalter, Kentucky; E. Hymes, A. E. Hodges, D. G. Baird, New York; J. F. Barry, Boston; A. K. Robinson, Philadelphia; and S. P. Johnston, Chicago. Seven of these played last year; the new man is S. P. Johnston, who has of late been playing very fine Chess. *The Brooklyn Eagle* says that the selection of Robinson will occasion considerable surprise, because his play last year was not of a sufficiently high standard to entitle him to re-selection. The other two will be selected from the following experts: H. G. Voigt, H. W. Bampton, W. P. Shipley, Philadelphia; F. J. Marshall, Brooklyn; F. B. Walker, E. P. Hanna, Washington; G. H. Walcott, Boston; Judge McCalla, New Orleans.

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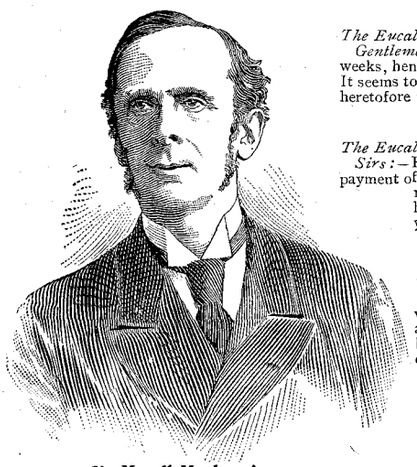

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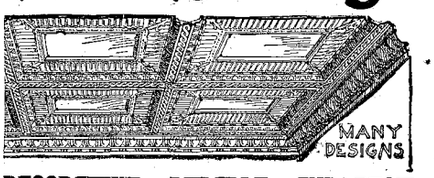

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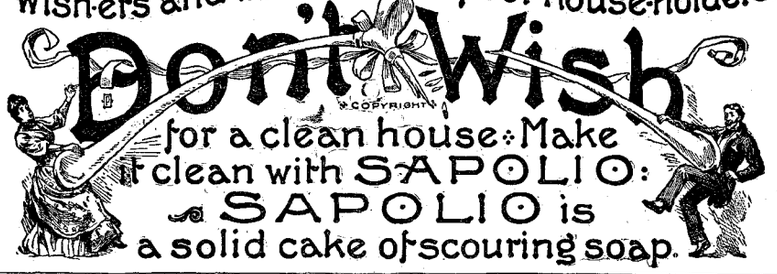

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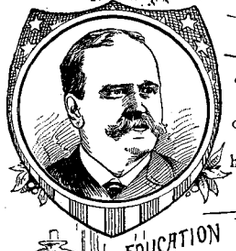

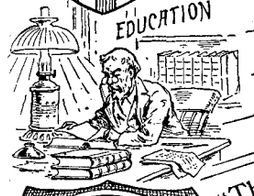

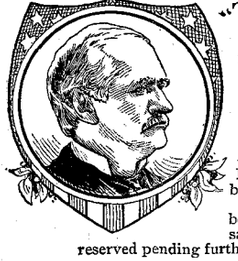

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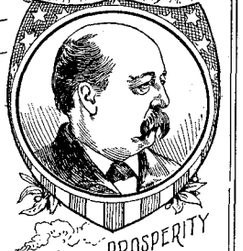

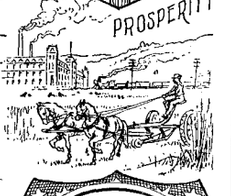

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